RALEIGH
The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 276 BOMBAY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
Companies Incorporated in England.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th Nov.	DELTA ..		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR ..	MALWA x	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA ..		20,750
15th ,,	CHINA ..		7,902
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,935
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	16,368
5th Jan.	MANTUA§ ..		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND x ..		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,079
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,082
3rd May	PLASSY ..	CHINA x ..	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA	16,368
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Fo... and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
30th Nov.	NEVASA ..	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA * ..	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
7th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA ..	8,800
4th April	MANELA ..	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd May ..	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th ,, ..	MASHOBRA ..	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

30th Nov.	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
19th Dec.	SICILIA*	..	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	..	10,911
15th Jan.	SOUDAN*	..	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	..	15,996
21st Feb.	SICILIA*	..	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	..	7,902
18th March	SOUDAN*	..	6,696
24th April	SICILIA*	..	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
24th Nov.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war 8 A. M.
26th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
28th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East and South Africa. 1 p. m.
29th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
30th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P.O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort—BOMBAY.
Branches:—Girgaum & Poona City.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p.a.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

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HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300 000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates ... on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserve Fund	21,00,400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montogomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ..... AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Authorised Capital	$50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—	
Sterling	£ 4,500,000
Silver	$24,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
30, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	Yora	Vladivostock
Hamburg		Yloilo
Harbin		
Hankow		

CURREN... allowed ha... 1,000 to R... provided ... FIXED ... periods ... applicati...
DRA... CHAS... of the wo...
GENERAL... business und...

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 1,19,64,225
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Rs. 59,82,112
(30-9-23).	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June
2½ per cent per annum from July December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changehun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

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TO
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1. Because of its LOW INITIAL COST.
(5-seater Touring Car costs Rs. 2450/-)
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(A Ford Valve costs -/14/-, a Connecting Rod, 7/3)
4. BECAUSE DEPRECIATION IS LOW.
(A second-hand Ford is not only saleable at all times but commands a good price.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.
HUGHES ROAD, ... BOMBAY

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd).
AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 35,50,
RESERVED FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER .....
CONTINGENCY ...
... receiv... application. G... securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposits account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
T. L. FOREMAN.
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
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Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of
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Please Consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
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TUS...
(in any shade)
3 for Rs. 60
Made to Order
By
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
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THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER
Annas 10 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists

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STICKS
Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1...
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HAIR BEAUTY

A pleasant, refreshing Tonic for the Hair of Women and Children.

FRENCH

REGINA HAIR OIL

is an excellent toilet preparation for those who desire to give their Hair careful attention and treatment, When the Hair begins to get thin or fall

(ASSORTED PERFUMED) REGINA HAIR OIL is needed.

It tends to cleanse the Scalp of dandruff to check the falling out of the Hair and to stimulate the growth of New hair. Keeps the Hair soft, smooth and lustrous, and exerts a beneficial influence on disorders of the scalp.

M. T. MADON & CO.,
(Corner Shop) Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Renew Your **STRENGTH** and **VIGOUR**—to both **BODY** and **MIND** by taking

Dr. (ADAM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS

Speedy Cure for NERVOUS and FUNCTIONAL DEBILITY, PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, ANAEMIA, LOSS of MEMORY BRAIN FAG, LOW SPIRITS, CONFUSION of IDEAS, LOSS of VIGOUR, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, MUSCULAR and LOCAL WEAKNESS, PALPITATION NEURASTHENIA, PREMATURE DECAY, SLEEPLESSNESS and all other NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-8-0 per bottle.

Dr. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT AND ALL SORTS OF FEVERS.

Sold by all well-known Chemists or Add. "THOUGHTS." **M. T. MADON & CO.** Crawford Market, (Corner Shop) BOMBAY. Phone No. 2623.

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Wash the Skin with good Skinsoap and warm water, dry thoroughly and apply the PEROXIDE

REGINA FACE CREAM

with gentle massage. Every woman should know that "Regina Peroxide Cream" is a natural

BEAUTIFIER

It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.

It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin, keeping it smooth and free from blemish.

The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the Skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for Sallowness, Roughness of the Skins, Pimples, freckles, etc. Can be had only from:

M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop), BOMBAY.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmodoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only [illegible] "living death." Although by [illegible] find it too hard to restrain [illegible] silence that my bene- [illegible] pills which [illegible] 4 days.

[illegible]ine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial [illegible]d will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place [illegible].

TESTIMONIALS.

[illegible] Sir,

I have used your medicine together with liniment oil and found very satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,
SH. ABDUL HUSSAIN & BROS.
Rawalpindi.

Dear Sheikh Sahib,

Kindly send three phials of sexual tonic as this medicine has improved my health.

Yours faithfully,
SHAMSHIR LAL DORANI,
Charsadah (Dist Peshawar.)

Dear Sir,

I am glad to inform you that the patient for whom I had sent for the medicine has recovered. I thank you from the core of my heart for your kindness. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with the glow of pleasure and your medicine imposed new life into a dead body. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir. It is a boon for those who stand in need of it. So please send me 2 phials more of pills by V. P. P. as soon as possible to the following address.

Yours faithfully,
B. P. GANJER,
Allahabad.

[illegible] Sheikh Sahib,

[illegible]lease send me 4 Box pills for a friend of mine suffering from impo- [illegible] the following address per V. P. P. Perhaps you remember [illegible] your medicine which proved me beneficial.

Yours faithfully,
RADICA PRASAD
P. O. Bankura.

[illegible]OMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

[illegible]H GHULAM AHMED. Pir Gilanian, St. 73,
LAHORE. 3

[illegible]FREE.
[illegible]kinds [illegible]Per- [illegible]

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

TRANSFER OF CURRENCY RESERVE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the communique issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency I have the following few lines to offer to your readers, and I hope looking to the importance of the subject you will not grudge the space.

Apart from the arguments and the reasons on the strength of which the communique is sought to be justified, I desire to point out that the recommendations made in both the Majority and the Minority report of the Babington Smith Committee of 1919.

The suggestion of the Majority is:—

The silver and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be held in India except for transitory purposes: The proposal of transferring the gold Reserve to London by selling it here against sterling payment in London, and investing the sum thus realized in the British securities is not only diametrically opposed to the above recommendation, but also to the considered opinion of Mr. D. M. Dalal, an economist of sound robust commonsense whose prognostications on the currency problems of the troubled times of [illegible] War, have proved true in effect.

[illegible]rve and con- [illegible]urities, Mr. [illegible]ty report is [illegible]eld against [illegible] liquidated [illegible]tted to [illegible]ortations [illegible]hoose to [illegible] ground [illegible] [illegible]n on gold and [illegible]ing securities. [illegible]ect of maintain- [illegible]et note issue is [illegible]o support and [illegible]rrency so as to [illegible] I further urge [illegible]a reserve as gold [illegible]ll most urgently [illegible]cy to finance the [illegible]d cotton crops, is [illegible]preciate the paper rupee and [illegible] more may throw the finances of India in a chaotic condition.

If at all interest is earned on the gold reserve, the investment thereof into any sound securities will better solve the problem and will be beneficial to the Government as well as the Commercial interests of the country.

If at all it is considered that the metallic reserve is more than enough then the silver reserve which, as you can well see from a comparision with the previous years, is much more than the possible requirements of seasonal Indian crops, should be sold off, because every one considers the silver prices to be fairly high, and there is every probability of its never reaching this level again.

Further one cannot see the logic of the Government when on the one hand they propose to send the sum realized by the sale of gold to London to be invested in British securities at about 3 per cent per annum, they are on the other hand borrowing money in India at 5 per cent. by issuing Treasury Bill.

The Government scheme of inviting tenders in London for a commodity which is India's and is to be delivered in India, is too ludicrous to need any discussion but dependent as India is, absurdities of the kind are rather the rule than exception.

We will only wish that the Government may give up any further meddling with the currency.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. PARIKH,
Mahim.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
Of 24 years' fame all over the world.
THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER,
LUCKNOW.
Wednesday November 8, 1899, Page (3).

A marvellous cure for Asthma has been discovered and is being practised by a gentleman at Benares with great success. He treats Asthma patients coming to him GRATIS and has permanently cured many painful cases. Those who are aware of the distressing effects of this fearful disease will hail the discovery of this curative treatment with gratification.

The name of the gentleman is—
J. P. RAY.
NOTE.—Please ask for Testimonials.
Present address:—
J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 5, Benares City

All letters should be addressed to
AMBER TIPS TEA Co.
COFFEE ROASTERS
& TEA BLENDERS
BYCULLA, :: BOMBAY.

SOLID SILVER TEA SET.

This beautiful and valuable prize, which we offered in October's Competition was won by

Mrs. C. H. CROLE-REES,
Frosbery House,
Apollo Bunder,—BOMBAY.

This lady purchased only EIGHT THERMOTINS of AMBER TIPS TEA and SIX THERMOTINS of AMBER TIPS PURE COFFEE. From the fourteen letters found in the tins Mrs. Crole-Rees, made up 331 WORDS.

Some competitors sent in a greater number of letters, and could have easily won the prize, but, unfortunately for themselves, they left out many words, in every day use, which could have been made from their letters. We trust they will all have better luck next time, but would point out that it is not always the greatest number of letters that wins the prize, but the GREATEST LIST OF WORDS MADE UP FROM THE LETTERS.

November's prize will be a,

SOLID SILVER COFFEE SET.

AMBER TIPS is the only firm in India which produces ONLY PURE COFFEE. If you want a really delicious cup of rich, fragrant Coffee, try Amber Tips, which is packed in the Thermotin, the most efficient and up to date method of packing either Tea or Coffee.

MORINAGA CONFECTIONERY.

DEMAND

Morinaga "Peace" Speciali[illegible]

RUN TO

Stockists—

Messrs. ABDULHUSSEIN NAZRALLY & Co.

7, Bhajipala Lane, BOMBAY.

Sole Agents:—

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.

NOVELTY AND UTILITY

are the key notes of our manufactures which are Cookers, Brass churns, Charkhas Water-heaters etc: catalogue free on Request
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
Near West-End Cinema, Girgaon,
BOMBAY No. 4.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 10/-only. Postage extra.

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALISTS.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY.
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS.
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 12 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.
15-3, Lakshmi Dutta Lane.
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

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Your Dilemma ?
Our Discovery !
Diabetes?

That is the canker of life, the demon of so many troubles and early death. Poor and rich all are its victims. West has found only one specific for it, and even that is so costly as to be beyond the reach of even the rich. Its effects have not been found permanent and, as a **Surgeon-General** declares in a public notice, a little carelessness may prove *dangerous*.

Our country produces diverse sorts of herbs which are specific remedies for so-called incurable diseases.

With the help of modern medical science, we have prepared a new medicine from these drugs to cure this disease.

Your Disease is your Dilemma,

BUT

ASUGARI

IS

OUR DISCOVERY!

KAVI VINOD, VAIDYA BHUSHAN

PANDIT THAKUR DUTT SHARMA

OF

AMRITDHARA FAME

has prepared this wonderful specific. It solves your dilemma. It cures Diabetes of all kinds in all stages, stops sugar, regulates urine. Besides, it is a great Tonic. Vital Debility, Impotency, Sexual Weakness, Spermatorrhaea etc., are cured and the patient becomes an altogether different man. It gives strength, increases life, digests food, and improves appetite. This medicine fulfils all the requirements of the present day. and it is the king of Aphrodisiacs.

CHEAP !

Price : Rs. 4 for 32 Pills : R. 1 for 8 Pills.

Let anyone have a trial by using 8 pills of this medicine.
Test of only 8 days will show a definite decrease in sugar and marked increase in vital forces.

Write at once to—

Postal or Tele. Address:—"Amritdhara." 13 LAHORE.

The Manager, AMRITDHARA PHARMACY,

Amritdhara Building, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara P. O., Lahore

GOKER COMPOUND.

A palatable preparation for masturbation (self-abuse) and its attendant evils which are the bane of humanity. This internal and cruel vice leads to loss of memory, loss of virility, loss of health, and brings on extreme nervous prostration and finally insanity. This is a preparation of that famous herb Gokharoo: It curbs passion without in the least impairing the physiological functions of the generative organs.

This is also useful in Spermatorrhoea or secret wasting through any cause: Dose one to two teaspoonfuls at bed time for those whose trouble is at night only. Those who suffer night and day should take it morning and evening in milk or water. It has a good healthy action on the bowels.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

HERBAL PHARMACY,

OPERA HOUSE TRAM TERMINUS, *Girgaum BOMBAY.*

Laboratory—PAPDY, BASSEIN.

WANTED AGENTS.

C. M.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S LABORATORY

HAS BEEN

REMOVED

TO

The National Medical College,

2 d VICTORIA CROSS LANE, NEAR BYCULLA STATION.

MR. TRIVEDI'S EVIDENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. G. B. Trivedi, giving evidence before the Indian Tariff Board on the question of protection to Indian steel industry, lodged his protest against any increase in the present import duty on the ground that it will adversely affect the Indian consumers. He pointed out that the Indian agriculturists and labourers. and ploughmen would be hit hard. Questioned by Prof. Kale Mr. Trivedi, however, pointed out that iron ploughs were not used by cultivators. The iron and steel used by that class, continued the witness, was extremely small in quantity, and when he said that cultivators were hard hit he merely included them as a unit in the general consumers. If Prof. Kale with his intimate knowledge of general and Indian economics had not brought out clearly this truth the consumer theory, which was so absurdly applied to Indian conditions by Mr. Pilcher of the "Statesman", would have been given a dignity which it did not deserve. As you pointed out in your inimitable way the other day when you discussed the Burma Chamber of Commerce's resolution on the same question, the theory of the consumer, whatever its value in general economics, has absolutely no application to a backward country like India. It is certainly a figment of imagination which is resorted to by the Anglo-Indian critics whenever an agitation is set forth in favour of taxing Lancashire either in favour of the Charka or the Indian mill industry. There is no such thing as a consumer theory apart from the general interests of the whole nation at large.

Mr. Trivedi's cross-examination by Prof. Kale has revealed this truth in glaring colours. It is to be hoped that the Indian Tariff Board in their report will exclude mercilessly the theory of the consumer.—Yours, etc.

ECONOMICS.

"INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, The public has to thank you for your Ediorial Note on the Infant Welfare Society which appeared on Friday last.

It is now nearly five years that the Infant Welfare Society has been started on the patronage of H. E. Lady Lloyd with a big fund of nearly Rs. 15 lakhs. Whether any proper use of this amount has been made or not can be judged by one and one test alone and that is whether any reduction of infant mortality has occurred during the last five years.

Now if the infant mortality in 1923 stands at the appalling figure of nearly 700 and in some parts as Mandvi nearly 900 and odd in Bombay, then it must be admitted that in spite of the public support and the big sum of 15 lakhs the Institution has achieved nothing useful and failed signally in its object. Nor do I think anything useful will be achieved in the future if the Society's work is conducted on the same lines as it has been so far.

The work of the Society is entrusted to a Nurse with no knowledge of Indian language, customs or manners, and however high a pay may be given to any European Nurse and appointed as a Superintendent the work is bound to fail—because the work should have been entrusted and should be entrusted to Indian Doctors and Indian Doctors alone and not to Nurses, and certainly not to Nurses with no knowledge of Indian language and customs. Nor has there been one Nurse Superintendent only from the time the Society was started. Upto now there have been 4 Nurse Superintendents. The first was sent over to England to study the work and I hear due to some disagreement the contract had to be cancelled by paying compensation which ran into four figures at the public expense. Since then every six months to a year the highly-paid Nurse Superintendent has been changed and I hear also the present Nurse Superintendent is going by the end of this year. Can anybody expect any useful work will be done by these methods?

Instead, if Indian Doctors and Indian Superintendents had been entrusted the story would have been entirely different. They would have been able to educate the Indian mothers and perhaps we would have seen better results. I hear a suggestion was made in the beginning to appoint a highly qualified Lady doctor to the post of Superintendent—but a Nurse was preferred to her.

The story of the Secretaries also is no less interesting. After the first Secretary who was Indian and was promoted to Presidentship all the other secretaries have been I.M.S. men and there have been so many as four secretaries during the last five years. However gifted the I.M.S. service may be they are not omniscient and although the students of the Grant Medical College were trained in their medical education by these gentlemen it is really too much to expect of them that ignorant Indian mothers could be educated in the duties of bringing up their children.

There were some good Indian Lady Doctors who had taken interest in this institution from the time it was started and who had given their services free. These were got rid off under the excuse that paid agency would work better than the Honorary. The I.M.S. Secretaries are continuing as Honorary—but the Honorary Lady Doctors were disposed off because their services were free. The Committee is too exalted and is too much engrossed in the noble work to take notice of these little things.

The reports published are encouraging—too encouraging—and the faith of the Committee in the Superintendent—Nurse Superintendent and the Secretaries—Honorary I.M.S. Secretaries—is too boundless to see into the reports that the reports are worthless and the Welfare Society has degenerated into nothing else but a dispensary to provide milk and medicine to children.

They think they have done their duty if they have proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President every year.

I could have written to you more, Mr. Editor, but I hope I have written enough so that the public may become interested in this management of one of our biggest charities. I have written this purely with the intention of letting in light than in any spirit of finding faults—so that the mismanagement may be brought to the notice of the Patron, the President, the Committee and the public and the management should improve in future in giving real education and help to the mothers so that some at least of the 700 children which die out of 1000 born every year may be saved.—Yours, etc.

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

B. B. & C. I. RY. EMPLOYEES.

The Secretary, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Employees Association has written the following letter to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla:—

My attention has been drawn to a letter dated the 10th inst. addressed to you by the Secretary, Central Labour Board, Bombay, and which has appeared in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 20, inst.

In this connection I have to inform you that my Association is not in any way connected with the said Labour Board and although I can understand and appreciate the sympathy of the Managing Committee of the said Board I must point out to you that both the dismissed officers referred to in the letter are members of this Association and their case has been represented by this Association to the Agent who, it is hoped, will not fail to do justice in the case of such grave injustice.

My Association is awaiting the decision of the Agent.

The News has reached Lahore of the death of Nawab Sir Behram Khan C. I. E. chief of Mazari and a member of the Council of State at Rojhan in Dera Ghazi Khan District on the 25th instant after an operation. It was only three weeks before that the late Nawab Sir Beharam Khan came to Lahore and gave evidence in the O'Dwyer Neil libel case on behalf of Sir Michael O'Dwyer :—A

STARTLE!

AND SIT BOLT UPRIGHT FOR

"THEODORA" "THEODORA"

"THEODORA"

—A CIRCUS GIRL—A CABARAT DANCER—AN EMPRESS!!—

THE WOMAN WITHOUT A SOUL

who swayed the Caezars !
who toppled Dynasties !
who bewitched Heroes !
who haunted the streets !

THE PRIESTESS OF SIN

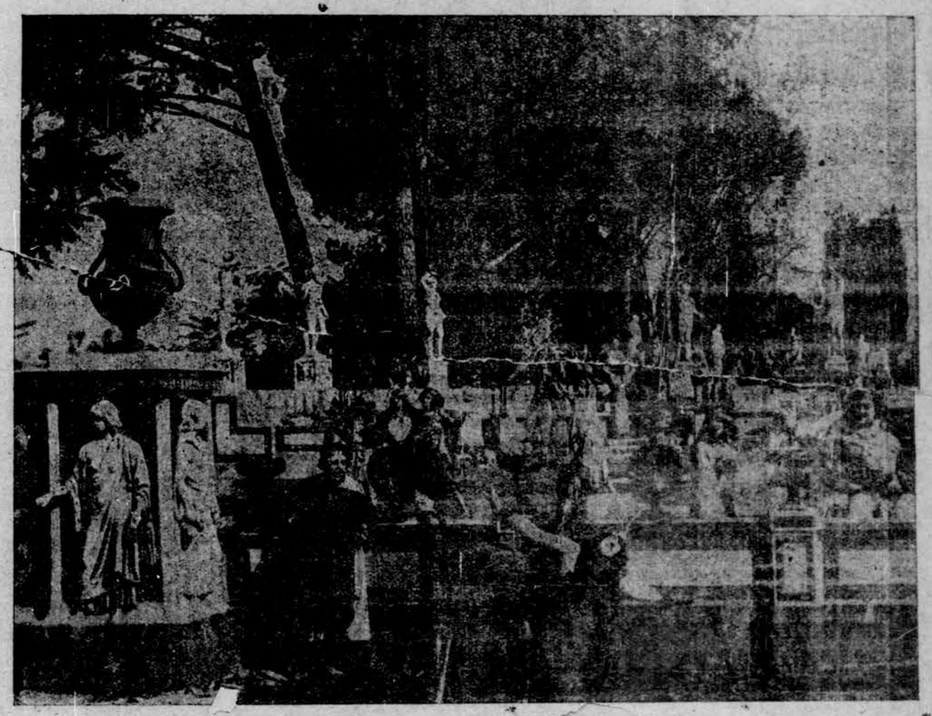
"THEODORA"

SHE IS COMING ! *SHE IS COMING !*

IN THE MAMMOTH PICTURE

"THEODORA"

SATURDAY—1st DECEMBER !



THREE YEARS IN MAKING !
PRODUCTION COST 700,000 £ !
25000 ACTORS !
30000 COSTUMES !

3000 HORSES !
ELEPHANTS ! CAMELS ! TIGERS !
GIGANTIC SETS—FORUMS—AMPHITHEATRES—PALACES—GARDENS !

WORLD'S GREATEST SCREEN SPECTACLE !
STUPENDOUS—MASSIVE—THRILLING—
DRAMATIC AND AWE-INSPIRING !

"THEODORA"

AT THE

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

A Permanent roofing at a price competitive with corrugated iron.

"ITALIT"

The Perfected corrugated asbestos-cement roofing

The Inspecting Engineer to the Crown Agents for the Colonies has conducted an interesting and conclusive series of tests on "ITALIT" and a copy of his report, together with full particulars of "ITALIT" will be forwarded post free on request.

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CALCUTTA DELHI MADRAS

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. ARDESHIR M. IRANI
HAS THE PLEASURE TO PRESENT

CHAMPRAJ HADA

depicting a glorious episode

— FROM THE ANNALS OF THE COURT OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS AKBAR —

PRODUCED BY

STAR FILMS LTD.

Marking a new era in the history of cinematography in India.

Friendship

Is not an empty name as will be proved by the noble behaviour of Pahadsing, who offers his head in place of that of his friend Champraj should the latter fail to arrive in time !

Chastity

The highest ideal of Indian womanhood. The one thing for which Indian women have sacrificed their everything, is the subject of an extraordinary bet resulting into the crucial test of Sona Rani, the virtuous wife of

Champraj Hada.

SEE

THE BEAUTIFUL BATHING SCENES,
THE MAGNIFICENT COURT OF AKBAR THE GREAT,
THE GRACEFUL DANCE OF SONA RANI IN THE MOGUL COURT,

The wonderful riding scenes that can stand comparison with the best English and American ones of the kind.

The execution of Pahadsing prevented in the nick of time by the arrival of

CHAMPRAJ HADA!

IT COMMENCES TO-DAY AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL. GIRGAUM. COME EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

Novelty Cinema

A Top-whole Mighty Universal Production
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

"Shattered Dreams"

The Story of a beautiful American who went wrong in Paris to go right in the end.

"Shattered Dreams"

(5—Reels).

She was Young—Sweet—Beautiful He was an Apache—Blood-thirsty—Soulless. Alone in the Darkness of Her Apartment, She Faced Him—Fearlessly, Daringly —and Won!

Scores of Society's Bright Lights and Art[illegible] Crowded Around the Work of Art That the Beautiful Young Sculptress Had Created. They Praised It—Called Her a Feminine Rodin—Told Her Fame Was in Her Grasp. But Suddenly, Over the Heads of the People About Her—She Threw a Mallet That Broke and Utterly Ruined This Thing that Was Her Fortune!

"Shattered Dreams"

In the role of the heroine is Miss du Pont, acknowledged the most beautiful blonde on the screen. She is the meteoric young star whose work in the feminine lead of "Foolish Wives," Universal's million-dollar picture is the talk of the nation.

Starring the adorable celebrity of "Foolish Wives"

Miss Du PONT

America's most Beautiful Blonde presented by Carl Laemmle in a rousing drama directed by Paul Scardon.

A UNIVERSAL SPECIAL ATTRACTION

"Shattered Dreams"

is by far her best vehicle. In it she rises to heights of charm and dramatic force never before attained by her. The picture, directed by Paul Scardon, builds its suspense with a momentum that will hold our patrons fascinated until the last scene has been thrown upon the screen.

The Programme includes a 2—Reel

BOXING CONTESTS
BOXING CONTESTS
BOXING CONTESTS

film, showing the exciting bouts between the American Champions

LIUS FIRPO & JACK McAULIFFE

Only Two Cinema Shows To-day and To-morrow at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Novelty Cinema

(Grant Road Tram Terminus).

NOVELTY CINEMA

FOR FEW DAYS ONLY

THE POPULAR BOMBAY FAVOURITES

CHÉFALO

AND

PALERMO CO

in their Merry and Bright shows at the Novelty Cinema by special request.

Only Two Shows To-Night at 6-30 and 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Prices of Admission Excluding Tax ; Rs. 3; Rs. 2; Re. 1-8 Re. 1; Annas 12 and 8.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)

Gandharv Natak Mandali

Grant Road

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

on

Sat. 24th Nov. 1923 (8-30 p. m. Night)
Sun. 25th Nov. 1923 (3 p. m. Noon.)

ASHA-NIRASHA.

Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
WILLIAM HEUGHAN
The Renowned Scottish Baritone.
Cinema at 6-30 p. m.
"J'ACCUSE"

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
POLA NEGRI
In
"ONE ARABIAN NIGHT"

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p m.
SERIAL FIRST 6 CHAPTERS
"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD"

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A STAGGERING TOM TERRISS VITAGRAPH BIG SPECTACULAR PRODUCTION
Thrills, Mystery, Suspense, Action!
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

"DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES"

(7 Reels).

"Dead Men Tell No Tales" is different from other films. It begins where other pictures end. The big spectacular thrill, which cost thousands of dollars to produce, comes in the early scenes and from that point to the final close-out there is action, mystery and suspense of a calibre seldom seen upon the screen.

The Big Picture of Today!

Your friends are talking about it. It has made a big sensation everywhere. Millions have read the book and have been held spellbound.

"DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES"

Featuring the beautiful

CATHERINE CALVERT

"Dead Men Tell No Tales," from the famous novel by E. W. Hornung, author of "Raffles," makes one of the most thrilling and spectacular productions ever transferred to celluloid. It has been staged by Vitagraph at a cost of nearly half a million dollars.

Thrilling scenes in sensational drama of crime and love, danger and death, fear and courage. Santos the fiend planned death of all on board the ship to cover theft of golden treasure in Passenger ship destroyed by fire and terrific explosion in stupendous production in motion pictures of sensational drama of crime and courage on land and sea.

"DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES"

The International News in the Programme.

To-day: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT OLD HANUMAN STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 901 of 1921.

Narotumdas Tulsidas Modi and another. ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
Bhagwandas Tulsidas Mody and others. ..... Defendants.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by order of the Receivers appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the authority given to them by an order dated 23rd day of July 1923 made in the above suit, the undermentioned property by Public Auction to-day SATURDAY the 24th day of November, 1923, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) as mentioned below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Old Hanuman Lane or Street in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred thirty-three square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 101 New No. 843, Old Survey Nos. 81 and 65 and New Survey No. 1627 and bounded on the North partly by the Old Hanuman Second Cross Lane and partly by the property of [illegible] Lane and partly by the Old Hanuman Second Cross Lane, on the East by a passage and on the South by Old Hanuman Lane and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 1385, 1386 and 1387, Street Nos. 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59 and 61.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receivers, at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO COACH FACTORY OWNERS AND MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of new and secondhand carriages, etc. to be held on SUNDAY, 25th November, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th day of November, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. MahXkji Cowaji & Sons Factory, in Benham Lane behind the Portuguese Church, Girgaum, the following:—

New and secondhand carriages, carriage lamps (New and Old) New Lancewood Shafts, Oakwood shafts, Oakwood hood frames, broad cloths, English coupe bicycle wheels, wooden wheels, bellows, blacksmith implements and tools, tyre bending machine, shoke mortising machine, carriage fittings, set of English silver mounted pair horse harness, cupboards, iron safe, etc., etc.

The property of A. E. Stephens, Esqr.
The above are on view

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER 1923 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER, PLAIN AND OPEN CARVED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND LANDAU LETTER MOTOR CAR ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Anchorage" 2nd Floor Strand Road Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable household furniture, etc. comprising sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, marble top sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble and plain topped tables and teapoys English Chesterfield suite, sweet-toned cottage piano, rich carpets, pictures, teak-wood and English cabinets, iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, roll top writing table and chair, electric table and ceiling fans, regulators, oak carved blackwood drawing room suite, 10 pieces, carved pier tables, chiffoniers, glass show cases, ice box etc.

The property of Capt. A. F. W. Hitchings, of B. I. S. N. Co. proceeding home
Property of another gentleman.

"Wosley" 6 seater Landau letter Motor Car in first class Condition.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th Nov. 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone 5152.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY BENJAMIN ROBERT AND WIMBRIDGE'S FURNITURES.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE AT "KRISHNA NIVAS" 24, WALKESHWAR ROAD, OPPOSITE CHOWPATTY TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich high class made-to-order furniture by Messrs. Benjamin, Wimbridge Roberts, and others, Blackwood carved round dining table, dining room chairs, full sized cabinet sofas, one German make Semi grand Piano by Harold, His Master's Voice cabinet Gramophone with records, rich Chesterfield suites, sofas and chairs, one flat roll top writing table, one Oliver typewriter almost new, one Steel safe, Rich wall cabinets, Black wood carved double wooden bedsteads, Mirror and panelled almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, Swinging beds with brass fittings, full sized glass partition screens, book cases one Gas Stove with oven in working order. Ladies' writing tables, bent wood chairs, Rich glass, Crockery, and plated ware.

ONE FIAT SEVEN SEATER MOTOR CAR with all accessories, in running order. Property is on view and Catalogues will be published.

Property of a gentleman.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 25th November, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Chaupati near the Bandstand, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, glass, crockery and plateware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, teapoys, marble top side tables, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets table ornaments, vases, electric lamps and fans, wall clocks, single and double bedsteads, reclining sofas, folding arm easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, mirror almirahs, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book and silver cases, hat stands, one phonograph, roll top tables, meat safes, one Austrian double door iron safe on stand, perambulator, aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

A property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BLUEMELS PUMPS, GODREJ SAFE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned....
156 pieces Lotus (brand) about 15 cwt. per Phosphor Bronza Co. Ltd.
By order of the office concerned.
20 Pieces Mulls 20 yards.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Truth & Co. of Poona.
1 case containing Bluemel's pumps (per Austin Payton & Co.) (Motor pumps)

By order of N. H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 874 of 1923 (Dadyba v. Bhagwandas).
1 Godrej Safe, wooden stands, and Mehta boxes etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 169 of 1921—(Shirinbai v. Aminabai) one glass door cupboard, Godrej safe with stand (broken) silver ornaments such as—sleeve buttons, chains, silver bedykadas, pearl nose ring, earing etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr. Receiver appointed of Wadhwan mill-furniture such as Cupbouds, writing tables, Steel Trunks, Chairs, boxes etc. etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred cance victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred mail coach.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 pony in saddle.
1 Arab horse in harness and saddle.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by public auction at No. 45, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture rich glass crockery and plateware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, teapoys, marble top side tables, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy cabinet, table ornaments, vases electric lamps and fans, wall clocks, single and double bedsteads, reclining sofas, folding arm easy chairs, File cabinets gas stove dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, mirror almirahs, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book and silver cases, hat stands, one phonograph, English roll top tables, meat safes, one iron safe on stand, perambulator aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. H. Byrth, Esqr. Asst. Editor, Times of India and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW KAZI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Mr. Jehangir C. Mistry and [illegible] Hirabai and on account and at the risk of Halimabai Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on TUESDAY, the 11th December, 1923, sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Eastern side of New Kazi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to old title deeds 83-3/9 square yards or thereabouts 84½ square yards according to Collector's Bill and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other property under Collector's Old No. 833, Collector's New No. 7997, Old Survey No. 1795 and New Survey No. 1105 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6105 (2) and Street No. 51 and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the new Kazi Street aforesaid on or towards the North by the property of Haimabai daughter of Jovsal Haji Giga and on or toward the South by the property formerly belonging to Daibh Ahmed Naginmaay but now belonging to Adam Oomar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Gandhy and Co. or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 24th Nov. 1923.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAF[illegible]

NOTICE.

Under the kind instructions [illegible]ved from the Chief Ordance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE, Government Auctioneers will hold a public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on Wednesday 28th November 1923 at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores and army Clothing:—

A large quantity of steel mild Hoops.

A large quantity of Partworn Woolen and Cotton clothings, Great Coats, Coats warm, Knickers, Trousers, Shirts, Masquito nets, Durries, Pyjamas, Blankets.

Lathes 6½ in. 5 ft. bed, 6½ in. Copatan head 3½ ft. Bed, Boiler (5ft. 9in.), Hammer Steam ½ cwt. Slotting Machine, Wood planning Machine.

Pegs picketting, Lamp old, Stoves, Axespick heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, clocks, water bottles, Tubs, shovels old, Gunny old, cannas old, Tin old, Vices, locks, Barrows wheel, Bamboos, Anvels old, Cordage cotton old, Tape old, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp Enamel ware, Web old, Jhools, Steel Cast Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Bellows Files, Spanners, Rags old clothes, Pumps, Wheels, Boxes of sorts, Matterss cases Sheets, Buckets, Ground sheets, Bullocks Jhools, Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, Tanks, Balances Spring, Camp kettles, Drums, Bicycles, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

R2046

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, **not necessarily for publication.**

Advertisers who do not wish their name and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded so, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number .....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE.—LINO OPERATORS. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR. "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.
A

WANTED—COMPETENT WORKMAN for Jewellery workshop. See SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO., 225, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A R9001

A LADY DOCTOR for Dispensary Kathor (Surat). Apply stating salary required and qualifications to ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA LTD., 188, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
A R8938

WANTED—ADVERTISING EXPERT twice a week for one hour. See SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO., 225, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A R9076

WANTED—DISTRICT and PROVINCIAL AGENTS and TRAVELLING AGENTS for the sale of our high class cigarettes. Apply to, THE ASIATIC TOBACCO CO., 12, Warsowa Road, Andheri, (Bombay).
A R9021

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER for a local Mill. Apply with particulars of experience, testimonials and the salary required to Box No. 9838, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A18123

YOCO BOOK-POLISH.—Absolutely indespensible to lawyers, students, libraries and record offices.—WANTED AGENTS throughout India.—YOGENDRA & CO., Bulsar.
A R9000.

A SALESMAN for English Cotton Yarn, required by an Import firm. Only experienced and really capable hand in the same trade need apply to Box No. 9840, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9012

WANTED—Smart COMMERCE GRADUATES. Previous experience not essential. Only those who can go up-country need apply in their own handwriting to THE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD., 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A R9009

WANTED for a Local Mill, one PRACTICAL SECOND CLASS ENGINEER, competent enough to work as a Foreman in Mechanic shop. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 9851 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9042

WANTED.—By a Commercial firm, a practical MECHANICAL ENGINEER, familiar with erection and working of Oil Engines and agricultural machinery. Write to Box No. 9848, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9035

WANTED—Respectable AGENTS on liberal commission, and salary on guaranteed business. For particulars apply to:—G. K. SUBBIAH, Chief Agent, Unique Assurance Company Limited, Shroff Buildings, Parel, Bombay. 12.
A 18136

WANTED—A qualified, experienced, aged, GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE, HEAD-MASTER for a Zarthoshti Anglo-Vernacular School in Bombay. Salary according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 9836, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9006

WANTED.—A qualified and experienced MANAGER to take charge of a well-established Insurance Office. Pay according qualifications. Apply with full particular to:—RAO SAHEB C. CUNDASAWMY MUDALIAR, Chairman of the Board of Directors Mysore Government Security Life and Marriage Assurance Co. Ltd., 49, Krishnap Naik Tank Street, G. T. MADRAS.
A 18121

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment daily.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY, NYASALAND LIMBE (British Central Africa)—A Head Railway DRAUGHTSMAN, must have knowledge of Bridge Design, yard lay outs and buildings and be able to estimate. Salary £180 per annum. 3 years' agreement. Free passage, free quarters, free merical attendance. Apply in person with copies of testimonials to Messrs. FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.
A18124

SPECIAL REDUCTION OF FEES for deserving students. Award of Scholarships Prizes and Medals to the selected few. SUCCESS and SERVICE and SERVICE GUARANTEED after efficient and rapid training in SHORTHAND and Typewriting Rs. 6. for both per month. Accountancy Rs. 5 Banking, Salesmanship, General Commercial Knowledge Law Office Routine, etc., Rs. 5 for each subject. From 1925 only Matriculated Students will be allowed to appear for the L.C.C. Examination, so immediate training is essential for non-Matriculates. Apply, Sharp, The Principal, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 383, Hornby Road.
A J9022

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CINEMA CAMERA OPERATOR, Camera, scenery, etc. Apply Box No. 9852 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9043

WANTED—A good TYPIST. Pay Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 9857 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9053

WANTED.—One competent MACHANIC to overhul Card and Spinning Room Machineries (not Carding or Spinning Master) Parsee preferred. Only competent man need apply with their copies of testimonials to Box No. 9850. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
9037

LEADING BOMBAY EUROPEAN FIRM requires an energetic Machine Superintendent. Only those with General Workshop training and experience in maintenance and repair of small petrol and Oil Engines need apply. Write giving full particulars and salary expected to Box No. 9846 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18141

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—TUITIONS immediately by a Hindu undergraduate in English, Sanskrit, Mathematics; upto Matric. Apply Box No 9856 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9049

A Diplomate in Commerce studying for the Institute of Banker's Exam., London, seeks a situation particularly in a Bank. Excellent references as to character and ability. Please apply Box No. 9869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9056

COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT—CORRESPONDENT TYPIST wants WORK in any Capacity for spare hours. Can draft Income Tax Accounts and Balance Sheets independentaly. Apply Box No. 9854, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9045

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A SHOP and a BLOCK in Soneji House, Sandhurst Road, opp. Dr. Parikh's Hospital. Apply Dr. SONEJI.
R9054

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGES, very comfortable, Girgaum Back Road S. S. Mahumwalla's Bungalow.
C R9046

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND 210, Bazar Gate.
C R8950

TO LET—A few convenient AIRY OFFICES in the Union Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Lift available. Rent very moderate. For particulars apply to UNION BANK.
C18024

TO BE LET—A SHOP in the "Ranchhod Bhavan", opposite the Sandhurst Bridge, for a nominal rent for Bookstall only. Apply MANAGING TRUSTEE, R. L. TRUST.
C18111

COMMODIOUS, airy ground floor, Captain's Bungalow, opposite Sankerseth's Temple, Grant Road, to Parsees or high class non-Parsees for residence or business.
C R9033

TO BE LET.—UPPER FLOOR of Bungalow, (self-contained) at Murzbanabad, Andheri, facing west. For rent and other particulars apply to Box No. 9841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9013

BLOCKS—Comfortable and airy at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson and Cruddas Iron Works. Apply HIRJI GOVINDJI & CO. Tel. No. 1697. Bombay.
R8866

TO LET—Very desirable FLATS in Yusuf Buildings, Mount Road, Mazagon, large commodious rooms and all comforts, water whole day, close to Tram and Train. Rents Rs. 80, Rs. 100, Rs. 130, Rs. 140. Apply BANDOOKWALLA on the premises.
C R9014

TO BE LET—A LARGE GROUND FLOOR FLAT at Nepean Sea Road in a new building with all modern conveniences. Accommodation five bed rooms, one big hall, one dining room, with a large verandah in front, inclusive of one motor garage. For rent apply Box No. 9812, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9019

TO LET—First floor in Ebrahim Manzil at 115, Napean Sea Road. Up-to-date airy flat of 5 Bed rooms with Baths, one Hall, one Dining Room, one kitchen, three Rooms for servants and Store. For rent and inspection apply HOOSEIN EBRAHIM, 165-67, Khoja Mohola.
C R9023

TO LET ON LEASE—A plot of LAND, admeasuring about 600 sq. yds. previously built upon on ten years' lease with option of 5 more years. Very suitable for a Coach Factory or Workshop. Apply immediately to Messrs. Hate and Master, Architects, 54, Medows Street, Fort.
C R9041

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCIER to finance a first class Paying Indian Industry in Bombay. Best opportunity to capitalists. Rs. 25,000 required for a short period. Good prospects guaranteed. Please apply immediately to Box No., 9847, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 18146

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

CALTHORPE.—English Light Car, Lately overhauled and painted—In beautiful running order. A Bargain. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road.
18154

FOR SALE—One OVERLAND MOTOR CAR, Model 75; self starter, Electric light, complete working in good, order. Apply Box No. 9853 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R9044

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—One FOLDING MACHINE, new or second-hand, maker Hakings flat table preferred, state width and price. Apply to Mr. MEGJI MATHURADAS, 177, Hornby Road, Bombay.
P9008

FOR SALE—New STEAM ENGINE 10" x 20" and 8" x 8"; six and ten foot Lathes immediately. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R9032

FOR SALE—One DYNAMO, Direct Current, 230 volts 56.5 amperes, about 17.5 H.P. by Messrs. Maralli and Company. Inspection on application to Box No. 9858 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 18160

FOR SALE, ENGINE—One Robey's 250 H.P. Tandum Condensing Engine, year 1912 cheap for quick sale being replaced by motors. Highest offer will be accepted. Apply to THE CAWNPORE FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD. Cawnpore.
K 18162

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution). Fees moderate. Enrolment daily. Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Prospectus on application.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—People to become right with God by reading Real Life Series. Rs. 2-0 for 12 numbers. ACADEMY OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Mirjapur, Ahmedabad.
L R9027

WRITE now for our List of Prophylactic Specialities against Venereal Diseases etc. Read Prof. Karve's books on Birth Control, and the Prevention of Venereal Diseases, Re. 1 each THE RIGHT AGENCY, Gordhandas Bdg., Opp. Fortuguese Church, Girgaum.
L R8821

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ON VIEW—The best and valuable furniture of 1 Dining, 2 drawing rooms, 1 office room and 6 bed rooms, such as Chesterfields, Cabinet sofas, Austrian safe, Singer Machine, perambulator, silk lined suite, roll top tables, Maharajahs bedsteads, fancy almyran and many household articles will be sold by public auction at Chawpati sea face next to the Land Stand, on SUNDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) by BENNETT & CO. See auction advertisement.
T R9029

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, latest ...	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 100, Remington 8.	160
Senta Portable with Case (German)	100
Remington Portable, Almost New	165
Remington No. 11, Fiscap.	150
Oliver No. 3, 75, No. 3 Slightly-used	175
Multiplex Hammond Portable like new ...	185
Yost 20, latest Rs. 190. Gujerati Remington 9.	165
Ribbons, Carbon papers. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters	

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Laucegate St. Fort, Bombay.

TURKISH BATH—Health Resort. Violet Ray Treatment. Electric. Vibratory and Hand Massage. A boon for Ladies. Recommended by the Physicians of the World. It cures many diseases. Insurance against Epidemic. Attended by a Qualified Nurse A visit will convince. Also Hot and Cold Air Bath. 303, Hornby Road, Bombay. Opp. Whiteaway, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. including Sunday.
T R9050

INDUSTRY alone builds up a Prosperous Nation, so industry is the surest way to put an individual or family on a safe and sound financial basis, no matter who you are man or woman, maid or matron, the wife of a prosperous business man, you should read our Prospectus carefully from cover to cover, it offers you money. It shows you how to make Rs. 3, 30 and 50 a day With anna stamp. THE ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, Post Box No. 418, Bomba
T R9051

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved Model	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 90, Remington 7 75,	90
Corona Folding with Case Rs. 95, 120.	135
Oliver 2, Rs. 80, 3 100, 5, 125, 9,	175
Noiseless, Rs. 115, Mercedes, German	190
Underwood 5 latest Rs. 190, Brief 125,	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 150, 9,	225
Remington 10, Visible Rs. 150, 175, 225,	250
Remington 10, Brief 240, 11, Brief	210
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new.....	
Yost 20, latest, new types,	190
Multiplex Hammond Rs. 150. Leather Case	160
Gujerati Remington 9, little used,	160
Ribbons, Carbons etc., Papers Repairs.	

NICOLLS and COMPANY. Typewriter Exporte Opp. Petit Institute Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEOCURO IS THE TESTED GERMAN remedy for Malarial Fever.

EVERY CAPSULE GUARANTEED.

PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO. SHIRKEY BLDGS., Hornby Road. (Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.)
SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

WHITE and YELLOW HONEY Re. 2/12 and 2/4 per 2 pound tin. Thin shelled walnuts Rs. 4 and 2/4 per 10 and 5 pound basket. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.
T R8977

COAL TAR Purchasers Wanted—Supply of TEN TONS per month available, send your offer to U. P. Glass Works, Ltd., Bahjoi, Dist. Moradabad.
T R9020

COCOGEM.

THE IDEAL COOKING BUTTER, Allows higher frying heat than ghee or other fats, thus making food crisp, palatable and odourless. As. 11 1/2 per lb. in 6 lb Tins Delivery Paid. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T 17644

SOAP MANUFACTURERS—For cheap Dhobi Soap why buy oil at three times the price when we offer our excellent soap stock (already neutralized with caustic and requires only boiling down to make Dhobi Soap) at Rs. 37-11-0 per barrel of 340 lbs. nett F. O. R. Ernakulam including barrel. Discount on ton orders. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T 18042

PROFESSION.

PROSELDIS EFFERVESCING TABLET for Ladies: Recommended by Miss Etti Rout. Write RIGHT AGENCY, Gordhandas Building, opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay.
R8884

LEUCODERMA.—See Dr. M. M. DARU, L. R. C. P. and Y. Present address:—Panalal Terraces, H-15, Grant Road.
R8990

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Re. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified advertisement columns.

THE WESTERN INDIA TRANSPORT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the WESTERN INDIA TRANSPORT CO., LTD., will be held at No. 7/9, Mangalore Street, the Registered Office of the Company on the 24th day of November, 1923, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing as extraordinary resolutions the resolutions following that is to say:—

(1) That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and

(2) That Mr. Girdharlal H. Mehta of Bombay or such other person as the meeting may determine be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up on a remuneration according to the scale fixed by the High Court.

Bombay, dated this 17th day of November, 1923.

By order of the Board,
HUGHES VICAJI AND CO.,
Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to be the finest and best all over being far above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Government and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refers to this cement in eulogising terms. Write for our Booklet and current year's calendar to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay.

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB

BOMBAY RACING SEASON 1923-24.

OWING to the departure of His Excellency The Governor from Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th December, the 1st Extra Meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the 7th December and not as previously advertised.

(By Order),
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
C18089

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON 1923-24..

WHEREAS during the last Bombay Race Meetings several persons were found to be making books with in the Enclosures of the Western India Turf Club and receiving money for bets on the races run at those Meetings. Now the public are hereby notified:—

FIRST that under the License granted by the Government of Bombay to the Western India Turf Club in pursuance of the Bombay Race Course Licensing Act (Bombay Act No. III) of 1912 the only legalised method of betting on the Races run at the Meetings of the Western India Turf Club held on the Bombay and Poona Race Courses is by means of the Totalisators erected for the purpose within the Enclosures of the Western India Turf Club.

SECONDLY that under the Rules of Racing of the Western India Turf Club the Stewards of a meeting have control over all Stands, Rooms, Enclosures and other places used for the purpose of the meeting with power to exclude at their discretion any person from all or any of those places.

THIRDLY that the Public will in future be admitted into the Enclosures of the Western India Turf Club upon condition that if they desire to bet on the Races run on the Bombay and Poona Race Courses they will observe the terms of the license held by the Western India Turf Club and will bet through the medium of the Totalisators only, and

FOURTHLY that any person hereafter found making a bet or giving reasonable cause to be suspected of making a bet either as a Bookmaker or with a Bookmaker, or person for the time being acting as a Bookmaker, within any of the Stands Rooms, Enclosures and other places used for the purpose of any Race Meeting held on the Race Courses of the Western India Turf Club at Bombay and Poona, will be liable to be summarily ejected from the premises of the Western India Turf Club as an undesirable person, and will be refused admission to those premises again.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1923.

By order of the Committee of the Western India Turf Club.
(By Order).
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
C18088

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the following Secondhand Machinery which is for sale.

One 1500 I.H.P. Corliss Cross Compound Condensing Steam Engine.
Three Sets of Green's Economisers.
Six Boilers.
Cloth Bleaching and Finishing Machinery.
Machinery can be inspected at the Company's Mills at Foras Road.
For further particulars, apply to the AGENTS, Canada Building Hornby Road, Bombay.
C18061

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at MORARJI GOKULDAS HALL, Cavel Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of November, 1923, at 4 p.m., (S. T.) to receive the declaration of the result of the Poll taken on the Amendment set out below pursuant to the demand for Poll at the Meeting held on 22nd September, 1923:—

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,87,49,970 (divided into 6,24,999 shares of Rs. 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of the uncalled Capital on 5,82,239 shares issued to the Public, which have been paid up to Rs. 30 per share; and 16,666 F. P. share issued to the Vendors be sub-divided into 2½ shares of Rs. 30 each and that the total number of the shares of the Company be increased from 6,00,000 to 6,24,999; and that the Memorandum of Association be altered accordingly."

and to proceed with the rest of the business which was before the Meeting held on 22nd September, 1923.

Dated this, 13th day of N...

NAROTTA...

Extraor...

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

OLD MILL MACHINERY.

7 Roller and 3 flat Cards.
2 Drawing, 2 Slubbing 3 Intermediate.
6 Roving and 16 Ring Frames.

The above are opened out and packed in cases.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, M. S. K. Mills Co., Ltd., Gulbarga (G. I.P. Railway).
18149

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that they should not apply to the Bombay and Suburbs House Agency for a lease of any of the premises in Narandas Building, 18, Bellard Road, belonging to the undersigned as the writing passed by the undersigned to them has been revoked and cancelled.

(Sd.) NARANDAS PURSOTUM.
Shinivas Building,
Opposite Parekh Hospital,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay, No. 4.
R9062

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS HEALTH OFFICER for the Sholapur Municipality on salary of Rs. 400—25—750 for British and Rs. 300—25—600 for Indian Qualifications recognized by G. R. G. D. No. 2815, dated 14th February, 1923, with conveyance allowance. Applicants should send testimonials of previous experience and competency with their applications before 15th December, 1923.

(Sd.) V. V. MULAY,
President,
Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office,
16th November, 1923
C18166

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE LUXMI FLOUR MILLS LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY TOGETHER WITH ALL MACHINERY, PLANT, ETC., BELONGING TO THE LUXMI FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

THE undersigned is prepared to receive not later than the 15th of December, 1923, offers for the purchase of the immoveable property situate at Mahim, together with all the Mill buildings, plant and machinery erected and standing thereon and belonging to the above company in liquidation. For description of property and particulars apply to the undersigned at his office at E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.

C. D. SILAS,
Liquidator of the
Luxmi Flour Mills Limited,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
R9034

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Apollo Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the ... day of December, 1923, at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.), when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

(a) That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company, in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all existing Articles thereof.

(b) That the draft of the Agreement relating to the appointment of W. H. Brady and Company, Limited, as Managing Agents of the Company referred to in Article 155 of and set out in Schedule A to the Articles of Association of the Company to be substituted for the existing Articles as in clause (a) hereof provided, and which draft for the purpose of identification has been subscribed by the Chairman of the meeting, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby authorised to execute or cause to be executed on behalf of the Company the said Agreement in terms of the said draft, subject to such modifications, if any, as may be agreed to between the Company and W. H. Brady and Company, Limited.

Should the said resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, and such meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company aforesaid on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1923, at 2-45 p.m., (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such Resolution as Special Resolution accordingly.

By Order of the Board,
... H. BRADY AND CO., LTD.,
H. H. LAKIN,
Director.
Secretaries and Agents.
..., 24th November, 1923.

Copies of the new Articles to be ...ed for the existing Articles and of ... Agreement relating to the appoint... W. H. Brady and Company, Limited, Managing Agents of the Company to be ...nted for the present Agreement and re... to in the above Resolution are laid for ...tion at the Registered Office of the ...pany, and may be inspected by any ...mber desiring to have such inspection at ...y time during office hours.
C18143

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE MALABAR FORESTS AND RUBBER CO., LTD.
(AND REDUCED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Malabar Forests and Rubber Co., Ltd. (and Reduced) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1923 at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), in the afternoon for the following purposes namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Annual Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June, 1923 and the Report of the Directors thereon.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th day of November, to the 10th day of December, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order,
SABNIS AND CO.,
Managing Agents.

C18163

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership firm of Chandulal Dalichand and Company which had been carrying on business as Chemists and Druggists at Princess Street, Bombay, and in which Sha Chandulal Dalichand and Sha Parbhudas Gulabchand were partners has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent of the partners as from Aso Vad 30th of S. Y. 1979 (8th day of November, 1923) and that the said Sha Chandulal Dalichand has taken over all the assets outstandings debts and liabilities of the said firm of Chandulal Gulabchand and Company under which name the said Sha Chandulal Dalichand has since the said dissolution been carrying on the said business on his own account and risk and that the undersigned Sha Parbhudas Gulabchand has no share or interest in the said business or any dealings which the said Sha Chandulal Dalichand or his firm of Chandulal Dalichand and Co., may have with any person or persons.

Bombay dated the 15th day of November, 1923.

PARBHUDAS GULABCHAND.

C18165

TENDERS.

B. B. C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by special Act of Parliament.)

(Including the Holkar State and the Scindia Neemuch State Rys.)

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 11-30 a. m. (S. T.) on 14th Decr. 1923 for supply of Permanent Way Wooden keys for one year commencing from 1st April, 1924.

Specification and Tender forms can be obtained from the undersigned at Mahalakshmi, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Controller of Stores.
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Coy.

Mahalakshmi, Bombay.
Dated 17th November 1923.
C18091

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Zinc Ashes and minerals such as MAGNESITE, BAUXITE, CALAMINE, ALUM SHALES and ROCK PHOSPHATE, stating quantity available and time of delivery addressed to:—

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
Sudama House, Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

18112

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

MORVI STATE.

INVITES CONTRACTORS to submit the tenders to the State Stores Superintendent, Morvi for stationery required by the above State for the year ending 31st December, 1924. Tender forms can be obtained from the State Stores Superintendent on payment of Rs. 1 per copy. They are to be submitted on or before the 12th December 1923 in sealed envelopes.

Tenderers will be allowed to be present when the tenders are opened

18091

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DWARKADAS VASSANJI has contracted to sell to our client Mr. DALPARTAM BHAGWANJI SHUKLA of Rajkot the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise, howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing an area of 734 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 51 of the Gamdevi Estate of the Improvement Trust in the City of Bombay and in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the North-East by land of the Board laid out as a service passage, on the South-East by Plot No. 52 of the said estate leased to Savakshaw Dinshaw Davar, on the South-West by Laburnum Road and on the North-West by Plot No. 50A of the said estate leased to Markandrai Girjaprasad Desai which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 7335, Cadastral No. 1/492 Malabar and Khumbala Hill Division together with the buildings thereon consisting of a ground floor and one upper floor which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2883 (16) Street No. 29 and are known as 'Sneh Kunj'.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1923.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C18168

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on the 12th instant by Messrs. Bennett and Co., under instructions from Mr. N. H. Moos, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1492 of 1923 (Chotalal Mulchand and another v/s. Bai Jivkorebai) our client Mr. CHOTALAL MULCHAND, who is the owner of the Gaiety Theatre and the late proprietor of the original Mumbai Gujarati Natak Mandali has purchased all the theatrical goods, assets and property of the Morbai Arya Subodh Natak Mandali including all dresses, scenes, sceneries, books, plays, play, rights copyrights and the good-will of the said Company and our client has now become solely and exclusively entitled to perform all the plays belonging to and which were heretofore performed by the said Morbi Arya Subodh Natak Mandli.

The public are hereby informed that our said client has started a new Theatrical Company in the name of Subodh Gujrati Natak Mandali and our client's said Company will now perform all the plays of the said Morbi Arya Subodh Natak Mandali.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1923.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Chotalal Mulchand
C18080

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the consent decree dated the 7th day of July, 1922, and made in suit No. 1757 of 1920 (Anna Quiteria Ferreira and others plaintiffs versus Joseph Anthony Ferreira and others defendants), the undermentioned immoveable properties, situate at Manori in Salsette in the Thana District and some outstandings of the estate of Pedro Joao Ferreira hereunder mentioned will be sold by Public Auction by Mr. Dominic J. Ferreira at the office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of December, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

LOT I.—All those pieces or parcels of Gaythan land or ground lying being and situate at Manori, containing by admeasurement 885 square yards or thereabouts together with the buildings (being the family house and outhouses) and a well and trees, etc., thereon and which said premises are bounded, or towards the East partly by Khartan and partly by the property of Sowari, wife of Sowar Koli, on or towards the West by a public road, on or towards the North by the property of one Fransha Marcellino Ferreira, on or towards the South partly by the Tavern House (Lot II) and partly by the property of the said Sowari.

LOT II.—All that piece or parcel of Gavthan land or ground, lying being and situate at Manori, containing by admeasurement 156 4/9 square yards or thereabouts together with the building standing thereon known as the Tavern House and which said premises are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Sowari, wife of Sowar Koli, on or towards the West by a public road, on or towards the North by the Family House (In Lot I) and on or towards the South by the public road.

LOT III.—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground (being a cocoanut cart) lying being and situate at Manori and bearing the undermentioned numbers and approximate admeasurements:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acre	Gunthas.
2370	244	1	—	2	34½
2145	217	—	12	—	4
"	"	—	13	—	4
2146	218	—	1	—	5½
2376	245	3	—	—	4½

Outstandings.

Lot IV:—

Names of persons	Amounts due	Interest from
Daoul Bhandari	50-0-0-	5th Aug. 1922
Aitvar Hariram	50-0-0.	27th Apr. 1921
Sunkaria Harilal	160-0-0.	6th Oct. 1921
do	68-0-0.	4 instalments. (6th Oct. 1921)
Bastiao Fransha Kurla	200-0-0.	17th Dec. 1921
do	40-0-0	30th Aug. 1921.

Total Rs. 568-0-0

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to the said Mr. Dominic J. Ferreira at the office of the said Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1923.

J. H. MODI,
For Mr. D. FERREIRA.
Solicitor, Bombay.

18023

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CURIOSITIES.

Auction Sale of the Insolvent's very old, China jars, vases, wall plates, precious stones, curios, old embroidered silk clothes, etc., etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent M. K. Hiramaneck, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 29th November, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Very old China jars, vases, wall plates, jade and other stones, Curios, Chinese lantern frames, framed pictures, old embroidered silk clothes, ebony goods, old books, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 SECOND-HAND MOTOR CARS AND CHASSIS, 1 SECOND-HAND MOTOR CYCLE, ENGINEERING AND WORKSHOP MACHINERIES AND TOOLS, FURNITURE, MOTOR ACCESSORIES, ETC., ETC.

By the order of the party concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1923, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the Motor and Allied Products Co. at Bellasis Road, opp. Alexandra Cinema, Byculla, the following:—

1 Secondhand Oakland Motor Car No. 4226.
1 Secondhand Pulman Motor Car No. 832.
1 Secondhand Renault Motor Car Chassis No. 2636. Suitable for Delivery Vans.
1 Secondhand Unic Motor Car Chassis No. 1893. Suitable for Delivery Vans.
2 Old Landaulette Bodies suitable for Motor Cars.
1 Battery Charging Plant.
1 Lot Old Batteries.
1 Welding Outfit in box with lock and key complete.
1 Set of English taps and dies in wooden box.
1 Lot English Steel bolts suitable for Lorries and Railway carriages.
1 "Singer" Sewing machine.
1 New Milling machine, suitable for Engineering and Motor Workshops.
1 New Slotting machine. Suitable for Engingering and Motor Workshops.
1 Power Drilling machine suitable for Engineering and Motor Workshops.
1 Lot Assorted workshop tools.
1 Lot wooden benches for workshops.
2 Large wooden workshop cupboards.
1 Lot Wooden Planks.
1 Lot Office chairs.
4 Wooden Stationery Cupboards.
1 Copying Press with table.
1 Lot wooden tables.
4 Show cases with glass doors.
1 Teakwood telephone cabin with glass doors.
2 Office Clocks.
And various other articles motor accessories, workshop tools, vices tools, furniture and petties.
1 Secondhand Excelsior Motor Cycle with Side Car in good order and condition, No. 1630.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN 3 LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES AMOUNTING TO RS. 7,000.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Maneckji Sorabji Patel (Insolvent) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th November 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street Fort, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in his 3 Life Policies of London and Scottish Assurance Corporation Ltd. and of Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Ltd., all amounting to Rs. 7,000.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th November, 1923.

William Briggs & Sons, Ltd.,
DUNDEE
Contractors to British and Foreign Governments
Bituminous Specialities
BRIGGS' TENAX ASPHALTE
Briggs' Tenax Bituminous Solution
Briggs' Ferroid Bituminous Enamel for Ships, Tanks etc.
Briggs' Viaduct — —
Briggs' Challenge Roofing in Three finishes.
Sole Agents—
HOARE, MILLER & CO., LD.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.
5, Fairlie Place. Commerce House
Ballard Estates

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Nov. 23.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 550.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 600.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 550.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 156½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st A P Rs. 156½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 330.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.38-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 80.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00.
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.00.
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks. —
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet but steady market.

	London, Nov. 22
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 31/32 Steady.
Bar Gold .. — —	£ 4—13—11 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot — —	32 15/16 Quiet

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 23 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic — — —	1-4 7/8
Bank Demand — — —	1/4 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s — — —	1-4 3/16
Fcs. Demand — — —	549
American Dollars — — —	330
Hongkong Dollars — — —	166
Shanghai — — —	239
Japan — — —	157
Singapore — — —	167 1/2

Market—Steady.

	London, Nov 22
Rupees — .. — —	54
Bar Silver Spot — — —	32 15/16
" " 2 months hence	32 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver—China banks selling buyers are standing aloof—Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923
Highest day to day loan — — 2 5/8
Lowest 7 day Market loan — 2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

	London, Nov. 22.
Stockholm	16.64
Christiana	29.70
Amsterdam	11.51
Switzerland	25.09
Belgium	..
Athens	..
	New York, Nov. 22.
Demand Bills .. .. —	43775
	London, Nov. 22.
Exchange on London in Paris	80.20
" " " " Germany	18,400,000,000,000
" " " " Italy —	100·75

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Nov. 22
Bank Bills 6 m/st —	3 7/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st —	3 11/16
Fine Trade Bills 4 " —	4 1/4
" " " " —	4 1/4
Rates 6 per cent — —	25 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Nov. 22.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 —	£ 88 5/8 +1/8
Victory Bonds 4% .. —	£ 91 7/8 +1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£100 3/8 +1/16
Consols 2 1/2% — —	57 5/8 +3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% —	42 1/2 Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) —	68 "
Govt. Securities 3% —	58 1/8 +1/8
	London, Nov. 22.
Conversion Loan — — —	£ 77 1/2
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan —	" 103 1/4
5 per cent. Indian " —	" 105 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15.12-6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15-13-0.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/1/6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/1/6.
Bar gold 2rd settlement, Rs. 25/1/9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/1/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/1/-.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 79/7/0.
London, Nov. 22.
Bar gold ready s. 93-11.
Silver ready, d. 32-15.
Silver forward, d. 32-10.
TONE OF SILVER—
India sold, London speculators buying.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Ready:—25—3—6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	25—3—3	25—3—3	25— 3—3	
Magsar	25—3—9	25—4—0	25—3—9	25— 3—9

Feji Mandi.
Kartak
Magsar 0—7—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Ready:—79—3—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	79—1—0	79— 4—0	79—1—0	79— 3—0
Magsar	79—6—0	79—1!—0	79—6—0	79—10—0

Feji Mandi
Kartak
Magsar 2—2—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 62/2.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933, Rs. 96/8.
5 per cent. Tax Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/10.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 90/12.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103 1/2.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927, Rs. 101/2.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 106/10.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

The share market remained closed to-day.

Chartered Bank — — —	—	£ 19
Hongkong — — —	—	" 124
National — — —	—	" 43
Eastern — — —	—	" 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp. — —	—	" 12

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

London, Thursday, Nov, 22.

Total Bullion	£ 127,800,000	Inc	£ 100000
Public Deposits,	17,200,000	Inc	2,300,000
Other do	" 106,300,000	Inc.	4,00,000
Govt. Securities,	43,400,000	Dec.	300,000
Other Securities,	74,100,000	Inc.	£600,000
Notes & Gold	" 23,600,000	Inc.	" 400,000

The Bank Reserve is 19.1 p. c. of the Liabilities.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 23.

After the recent advance Reuter reported to-day a fall of 25 to 41 points in New York futures. The market declined on considerable long liquidation and traders selling. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 41 points up. The advance was due to local buying.

Re our market. As stated in our yesterday's report all fresh forward trading has been prohibited by the East India Cotton Association, the liquidation of old contracts being the only forward business which is now permissible in order to try and assist the Bazar and give them an opportunity of getting out of their commitments. It is very evident that the Marwari brokers are not satisfied with the concession granted them by the Association and they seem determined to hold out for the fixing of maximum and minimum prices, and in the meantime refuse to do any business, with the result that the market is at a deadlock. The position is one of great uncertainty and at the moment we cannot express an opinion as to what the future has in store for us. The Bazar, as a whole, is standing out for a postponement of the next clearing before disclosing any willingness to settle their old commitments.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday on account of Kartaki Purnima.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

REPORT OF MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS'

23rd November 1923.

New York Market 22nd November 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Price at 11 a.m.		Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
35.40	Dec.			35.13	—27
34.80	Jan.	34.73	—07	34.55	—25
35.03	Mar.	34.91	—12	34.75	—28
35.24	May			34.90	—34
34.73	July			34.32	—41
28.75	Oct.	28.55	+20	28.53	—22

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 34.95, lowest 34.35, range. 60 points. Considerable long liquidation. local traders selling, catching stop loss orders. Demand on limit down.

Liverpool market 22nd November 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	11 a.m. Prices.	Closing Since previous close.
20.36	Jan.	20.45 +09	20.45 +09	20.36 +
20.21	Mar.	20.33 +12	20.34 +13	20 25 +04
20.01	May			20.07 +06
19.55	July			19.65 +10
16.51	Oct.		16.65+17	16.65 +14
24.65	Jan.	Egyptian	19.24	24.35 +30
22.05	Nov.	"	19.24	22.05 —

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Smalltr market, local buying, scarcity of contracts. (2) January highest 20.54, lowest 20.82, range. 22 points. Speculative longs taking profits; hedge selling; straddle selling.

		Liverpool, Nov. 22. Bales.
Total a/y's Sales at Liverpool	—	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp		—
" " Sales of East Indian	—	500
" " Imports	—	—
EGYPTIAN Future prices:—		
Mid. Americans Spot Fair demand	..	20.72
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..	25.25
New York 11 a. m.	Jan.	34.73+7
(As known in Liverpool at	Mar.	34.91+4
closing time.)	May	35.10+6
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Oct.	33.54
	Jan.	34.76

		Liverpool, Nov. 22.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C	Jan.	20.36Unchgd
Liverpool	Mar.	20.25 + 4
	May.	20.07 + 6
	July	19.65 +10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 22.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	20.44 +8
Feb.	..
Mar.	20.30 +9
April	..
May	20.10 +9
June	..
July	19.65 +10
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	16.65 +14
Nov.	..
Egyptians Jan.	24.45
Mar.	25.00
May.	25 65

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 22

Months.	Today's Prices.
November	20.44—07
December	20.41—03

January ..	..	..	..	20.36	unchgd
February ..	..	..	..	20.30	+01
March ..	..	..	..	20.25	+04
April ..	..	..	..	20.16	+06
May ..	..	..	..	20.07	+06
June ..	..	..	..	19.87	+09
July ..	..	..	..	19.65	+10
August ..	..	..	..	18.72	+14
September	..	..	..	18.45	+14
October ..	..	..	..	16.65	+14
November	..	..	..	16.28	+11

Tone:—Barely Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 22.

M. G. Bengal Good,	—	—	—	13.70
" " Fully Good	—	—	—	14.05
" " Fine ..	—	—	—	14.45
No. 1 Oomra, Good	—	—	—	14.60
" " " Fully Good	—	—	—	15.10
" " " Fine	—	—	—	15.60
M. G. Broach, Good	—	—	—	17.20
" " Fully Good	—	—	—	17.80
" " Fine ..	—	—	—	18.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	—	—	—	13.55
" " Fully Good	—	—	—	13.95
" " Fine	—	—	—	14.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 22.

Months	To-day's Price.
Nov.	24.20+30
Dec.	24.20+30
Jan.	24.35+30
Feb.	24.42+30
Mar.	24.50+30
April	24.50+30
May	24.55+30
June	24.55+27
July	24.55+27
Aug.	24.65+27
Sept.	24.55+27
Oct.	23.58 unchged
Nov.	22.05 "

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 22.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	—		29,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—		—
" " Continent ..	—		39,00
Futures at New York	—		—
" " "	Jan.	—	34.55—25
" " "	Mar.	—	34.75—28
" " "	May.	—	34.90—37
" " "	July.	—	34.32—41
Spot Cotton at New York	—		35.60—30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	—		34.25—50
Futures " "	Jan.	—	34.40—29
" " "	Mar.	—	34.56—31
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			— 11—
Silver foreign mined			— 64 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Nov. 22.

	To-day's prices.	
Futures at New York,	Jan.	34.56—35
	Mar.	34.75—28
	May	34.90—37
	July	34.32—41

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 22.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.	
N/D Sellers — —	43/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	
N/D Sellers .. — —	42/—
AUSTRALIAN N/D Sellers .. —	45/6
KARACHI BARLEY N/D	
Sellers .. — — —	30/
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. N/D Sellers —	44/
Tone—Easier Tendency.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay —	13/

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 22.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore real Bold per ton N/D Sellers — — —	£ 19 1/8
LINSEED Argentine Dec. Sellers —	£ 20 1/2
J/F Paid — —	" 17 3/8
Tone of Linseed, nominal	
COTTON SEED bombay (sound delivered per tone.)	
TONE OF RAPESEED:—firmer	
N/D Value — — —	£ 10 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED N/D Quoted —	£ 19

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 —	43 0 0	6 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 — —	42 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia —	44 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi —	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore —	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore —	11 8 0	12 1 0
Linseed, Brown Bold — —	13 14 0	14 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin —	13 0 0	14 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 —	82 0 0	16 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 —	78 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 —	72 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Black — —	70 0 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, White — —	13 0 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts — —	72 0 0	—
Mowraseed — — —	9 0 0	9 4 0
Barley — — —	31 0 0	—
Castorseed — — —	72 0 0	15 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery — —	42 0 0	6 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May — —	7 10 3	—
Linseed, April/May —	13 7 6	—
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	16 6 0	—

METALS.

London, Nov. 22.

English best Selecte Copper	—	£ 64 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	—	" 60 11/16
Copper Baziers — —	—	" 83 1/2
Yellow Metal — —	—	" 7 3/4
Hard Spelter — —	—	" 30
Corrgated Sheets F. ..	—	" 19
		London, Nov. 22.
TIN BLOCK — —	—	223 1/6

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov. 23. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 12 0
Brass	1/	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 12 0
Brass	2/	65 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov. 23 Rs. a. p.
Copper, English — —	3/4	72 0 0
Copper — —	1/	72 0 0

(Continued on page 12.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Delta" with English mail leaves at 2 p.m.

Mr. Masani's lecture on "Growth of Bombay and Call to Citizenship" Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m., Hon. M. C. Jehangir to preside.

Public address at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6 p.m. by Swami Sharvananda on "The Work Before Us" (in English).

SUNDAY, Nov. 25.

Grand Charity Concert organized by Members and Friends of the Female Industrial Society, Bombay, in the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 26.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Indian Mercantile Marine Committee meets, R. I. M. Dockyard 11 a.m.

National Home Rule League: Public Lecture by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on "Last Assembly Elections" 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

Bombay Engineering Congress Meeting, at noon, Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, H. E. Governor to address.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 24 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 51m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 25 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 51m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 26 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 52m. Sunset 6h. 0m
Nov. 27 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 52m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 28 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h 53m. Sunset 6h 0m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

BILLIMORIA.—At Panchgani on Tuesday, 20th Nov. 1923, Bai Dinbai, wife of Nowrojee Rustomji Billimoria, Principal Parsi High School, Panchgani, died of heart failure during confinement, aged 37.

LECTURE ON "VEDAKATHA."

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, on Sunday the 25th inst. at 6 p.m., (B.T.) when Shriman Pandit Dwijendra Sharmaji will deliver a lecture on "Vedakatha."

"WOMEN AND LOVELINESS."

Under the auspices of Arya Mahila Samaj, Dr. Kashibai Navarange, will deliver a lecture in Marathi on the subject, "Women and Loveliness" to-day (Saturday), in the local Prarthana Mandir. All ladies are invited to attend.

JUVENILE ENTERTAINMENT.

To-day (Saturday) there will be a Juvenile Entertainment in aid of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary at the Gloria Church School Hall, Byculla, at 6 p.m.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dr. M. V. Mehta, F.R.C.P. L.M (Ir), will deliver a lecture on Midwifery to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. in the Tilak Hall of the College.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. A. K. Keluskar today (Saturday), at 6-15 p.m. at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject for the class will be "Philosophical aspects of Buddhism."

'SHREE VILE PARLE' SAHITYA SABHA.

The last postponed meeting of the Sabha will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) in V. P. Rashtriya Shala-hall when Mr. Narmadashanker Dwivedi will speak on "Premanand's literary contribution." All are invited to attend it."

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

The annual thanksgiving service of the staff of the Central Telegraph Office will be held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bhuleshwar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m.

G. B. PRADHAN AT KURLA.

Under the auspices of the C. K. P. Social Club, a General Meeting will be held at 9 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at Kurla in the New Mill Municipal School Hall in honour of Mr. G. B. Pradhan who has recently been elected as M.L.C. of the Bombay Government.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

A Variety Entertainment will be given by the St. Isabel's Primary School in aid of Archbishop Goodier's Charities at the St. Xavier's College Hall to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

CONTINUATION CLASS IN CO-OPERATION

Under the auspices of the Central Co-operative Institute Bombay Branch, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, will resume the class on 'Co-operative Banking' to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Central Co-operative Bank, Saradar Building, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Prof. R. M. Joshi will also deliver a lecture to the Continuation Class on 'Consumers' Co-operation Abroad' to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Office of the Bombay Branch, of the Central Cooperative Institute, Sandhurst Road, West, Girgaum Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society, Swami Sharvananda, President Rama Krishna Math, Madras, will deliver a public lecture in English on "The Work Before Us" to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road. Mr. K. Natrayan will preside.

The Swami will address another meeting tomorrow at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m. on "Life after Death" (in English). Mr. K. J. Vangdalal will preside.

GIRGAON DIST. CONG. COMMITTEE.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the above Congress Committee tomorrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in Marwadi Vidyalaya when speeches will be delivered on the Boycott of the British Empire goods. Mrs. Naidu will preside and Messrs. V. J. Patel, N. C. Kelkar, J K Mehta and K P Khadilkar, will be among the speakers.

Bombay Racing Season.

"TIPSTER" is going to wipe the floor this season. His information will be second to none. Tips ready every WEDNESDAY (racing) and SATURDAY 11 a.m. Rs. 10 a card. Register to-day and make money—

"TIPSTER" Care of "Bombay Chronicle".

STOCK EXCHANGE ENQUIRY.

INDIAN BROKERS' DEALINGS.

MR. SHROFF'S EVIDENCE.

On Friday the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee had some interesting evidence recorded from Mr. Shroff the President of the local Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association. At the outset Mr. Shroff intimated the President that at the last occasion he (the President) had observed that he had no desire to enquire into the past. Mr. Shroff therefore felt it his duty to say that so far as his Association was concerned it was of vital importance that it should justify its action in the past and prove that it was in perfect accord with its constitution and rules. Of course, he did not imply thereby that there was no room for improvement and better methods of the working in future. They also did not say that no errors of judgment or mistakes were committed. It was also freely admitted that legislation in respect of their Association was necessary and they felt that unless it was known what defects, if any, had been revealed in the past, the necessity of the legislation would not be apparent. He repeated that the Association as a body had acted honourably and in a bonafide spirit towards all concerned without fear or favour.

A STATEMENT WITHDRAWN.

After Mr. Shroff was formally examined by the chairman which was inaudible to the press, Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas asked Mr. Shroff whether he had prepared the draft of the statement submitted before the Committee. Witness replied that the facts were given to him by the members of the Association and he drafted the statement. Sir Purshotamdas then pointed out the witness the following paragraph from the bulky statement, page 20:

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala, the Hon. Mover of the resolution at the Bombay Legislative Council said:—"I may say, Sir, the Hon. member who represents the Indian Chamber is not here to-day. I have had an occasion to ask his opinion as to what he thought of this resolution. He said that the whole of Bombay was echoing the resolution. I am sorry he is not here to-day to voice the feeling of Bombay." (The statement continued) Mr. Haveliwala here refers to Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas. But the Board of the Association are not aware that either he or his Chamber have at any time made any representations in reference to any of its shortcomings.

Sir Purshotamdas.—Have you verified this fact?

Witness.—I did not see the necessity of doing so.

Sir Purshotamdas.—I have not represented the Indian Merchants Chamber in the Bombay Legislative Council. Will you withdraw this statement and authorise the chairman to strike out this paragraph? I was in the Council as a Government nominee. A responsible Association like yours should have verified this statement before committing into print and placing it before the Committee. It is a most inaccurate statement to say the least.

Witness.—Yes, I take your word if you say that you did not represent the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Sir Purshotamdas.—In justice to myself I shall not be justified in continuing your examination unless this statement is withdrawn.

Chairman.—I understand that Mr. Shroff has already withdrawn the statement.

Continuing, witness replied to Sir Purshotamdas that the total membership of the Association was 475 and the active membership 250. He would consider the reasonableness of public opinion and the press criticisms against the opinion of these 250 members. The Association enjoyed 14 holidays over and above the bank holidays, 48 holidays for settlement and an average of 9 days out of respect for the dead.

If the public thought that these holidays were too much he would meet their demand. If a broker bought a share for Rs. 1475 and sold through another broker the same share to a buyer for Rs. 1550 and if their was a complaint, the Association would investigate Witness promised to produce correspondence in regard to *vaida* etc. The Association had a scale of fees to guide the members.

Replying to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai witness said his Association did see to the financial soundness of a member before enrolling him. In a year about half a dozen members were declared defaulters. The Association had no other asset to recover from a defaulting member than the proceeds of the card and the debts owed by other members. The Association had a Defaulters' Committee. The member's card was only a security. He knew that the result would be that the creditor members of the Association had a prior claim against the members of the general public. He considered this as a just arrangement. In his Association there was no distinction between jobbers and brokers.

CORNERS.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai:—In view of this fact is it not better to have open division of two classes rather than a concealed dual dealing by each man?

Witness.—I will enquire and place this opinion in a written statement later on.

So far as the Stock Exchange was concerned officially there was no Committee to enquire into the balance sheets of the companies whose scrips were dealt in so that their actual position may be known from time to time. It was desirable to do so. He though however that it would create unnecessary unpleasantness. He did not think the companies concerned would withdraw their shares from the market if that was done. The first rules in regard to corners were made in 1910. The object of the rules was not to allow the market to be dominated by one interest. The protection of the interests of the members as well as the public required the framing of this rule. One of the objects was to prevent the public from being misled into buying shares at forced prices which were not real prices. He did not think that the abolition of rules of corner would be to the interest of investigating public nor did he agree with the theory of the sanctity of the contract carried on to its logical extreme extent. The Committee of the Association could not anticipate the ruin point before two hours of the disaster. It is not practicable to do so. It is like heart disease due to which a man may collapse at any time.

Mr. Desai.—The analogy would not appeal to me. It is not the heart disease. I would call it pneumonia which would take about five hours to kill (laughter.)

RESTRICTION OF MEMBERSHIP.

Witness continuing said his Association did not support the principle to restrict membership to Indians only but wanted information in regard to the stability of Non-Indians and therefore restriction was placed on non-Indians.

To Sir Purshotamdas witness said that the Committee of the Association dealt with a member for misdemeanour with members, but there was no such rule to protect a client if he was cheated by a broker. In that case the client would be referred to a Court of law. A notice was put up by resolution of the Board and no notice is contradicted unless it was withwdrawn or cancelled. Among the non-Indian members there were about a dozen European and Jew members but they did not suggest to change the name "Native" from the Stock Exchange. If a notice was placed closing the market owing to some emergency it will continue to be closed until the board meets and decides the question. Such a thing has never occurred but there is a possibility of such an occurrence. In 1910 the price of a card was Rs. 7,000 which went to Rs. 49000 in the boom period, that is seven times more than 1910. There were some complaints that owing to the increase of business the Association was not capable to cope with the work.

PROTECTION AGAINST DEFAULTS.

To Captain Sassoon witness said he did not know if any member disobeyed the orders of the Managing Committee. There had been cases when some members were fined and expelled. If members of the Managing Committee were imported from outside there was a possibility of their ruling being disobeyed by some members. By following the Japanese method of having business three months in advance would increase speculation. The value of the broker's card had gone from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 49,000 and now it had come down to Rs. 15,000. In spite of this fluctuation, the members would not care to have any other security than the card. Of course the public had no security against a defaulter. As a president he had no right to interfere in protecting the public against black sheep. The attacks against his Association were groundless and reckless and were not substantiated. Anybody dealing with the Exchange had to obey the rules but he would not say that if they did not find the rules favourable they should go and deal outside. In case of Corners investing public would not lose because all the shares would be in the hands of the cornering brokers. In the written statement a paragraph appeared on page 20 in which it was stated that some old running mills owned by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co were sold to a syndicate for Rs. 6 crores. That the book value was computed to Rs. 2.75 crores and sold to the syndicate for Rs. 6 crores and some unsophisticated and greedy investors readily bought the shares. Captain Sassoon pointed out that he (witness) had bought 1000 shares, was he therefore ignorant and unsophisticated? Witness replied he protested against inflation.

The Committee then adjourned till 3 p.m. to-day but the evidence will be taken in camera.

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.—To-night and the matinee to-morrow evening are the farewell performances in Bombay of Mr. Heughan and his company, and there should be crowded audiences on both occasions.

"THE QUAINTS" COMING.—This is something to look forward to. Many will remember the old "Quaints," and the company which Mr. R B Salisbury is bringing to Bombay contains all that is best among the newest frivolities.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—A film of old Baghdad, with Pola Negri as the star, is being featured this week at the Empire. The title of the film is "One Arabian Night". It is a story of romance, passion and intrigue in the desert, and it has caught the spirit of the Orient.

EMPRESS THEATRE.—In connection with a two-part Chaplin comedy, the serial "The Mistress of the World" commences this week. It is the story of a search for the hidden wealth of the Queen of Sheba, and the adventures of a girl in her endeavours to trace the concealed hoard.

NOVELTY CINEMA.—The management of the Novelty Cinema (Grant Road Tram Terminus) present to-night and this week a gloriously superb Universal Drama "Shattered Dreams" featuring the most beautiful blonde of America, Miss Du Pont. Scenes of gaiety and dances in vogue in Paris are a special feature of this Universal Production. The famous Chefalo and Palermo Co. will perform to-day and to-morrow at 6-30 as well as 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Novelty Cinema. They are now to stay in Bombay for a few nights only.

WEST END CINEMA.—Every thrill described in E. W. Hornung's famous novel, "Dead Men Tell No Tales" has been transferred to film, which is being screened to-day and this week at the West End Cinema, New Churney Road. The ship explosion with all its accompanying perils and hazards, the improvised raft upon which Cole drifts about the sea for days, the wild fight at Rattray Hall, the mysterious shadower are all faithfully portrayed in the Tom Terriss masterpiece. It is a story that begins where other narratives end, with the big thrill and from that point the action moves rapidly, developing love, suspense and mystery interests second to none. No expense was spared in making the production a mammoth spectacle one that will long be remembered. Hundreds of players were used to augment the all-star cast and thousands of dollars expended in building palatial sets and securing ideal locations.

SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

A MUSICAL CONCERT.

A Musical Concert has been arranged and will be held at the South Indian Club (opp. Marine Lines Ry. Station, B. B. and C. I. Ry) at 4 p.m. (S.T) to-morrow, Brahmasri Iyyaswami Baghavathar of Mayaveram who will give vocal music will be assisted by Mr. Narayana Iyer (violin) and Mr. Kalyanarama Iyer (Mrithangam). All are cordially invited to attend. Special accommodation will be provided for ladies.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

Members of the public who desire to be present at any of the sittings of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, which commence on Monday the 26th instant, are advised to apply to the Secretary to the Committee, R. I. M. Dockyard.

A GIRGAUM SENSATION.

BUFFALO RUNS AMOK IN CROWDED LOCALITY.

A sensation was created at 12 noon yesterday (Friday) near the Portuguese church, Girgaum Tramway Junction when a buffalo, while being led away, suddenly got excited and began to attack gharries, horses, motor cars, tram cars and etc., right and left. The bystanders fortunately perceiving the danger kept themselves at a safe distance and none of them were injured though some of them narrowly escaped being attacked. The buffalo ran after a Ford car which was moving on slowly. It was plightly damaged, several hack victoria horses sustained injuries, some of them were seen profusely bleeding. A private coach drawn by a white horse while coming from the Churney Road direction was vehemently attacked by the excited animal, as a result of which the horse was seriously wounded and lies in a precarious condition. A great consternation was created in the locality and it was not before the animal was brought under control after considerable difficulty that the sensation subsided. As usual, a large crowd gathered there to see the *tamasha* and the balconies and windows of the surrounding buildings were not empty of on-lookers.

THE TARIFF BOARD

MR. DAWSON'S EVIDENCE.

At the adjourned sitting of the Tariff Board yesterday, Mr. Dawson, representative of the Agricultural Inplements Company of Jamshedpur was examined.

In his written statement submitted to the Board witness stated that the Company gained in purchasing their steel from the Tatas on contract rates. If the material had to be imported the difficulties arising from fluctuations in exchange would considerably affect the advantages now reaped by the Company. The present annual maximum output amounted to 4,000 tons of finished articles, corresponding to about 2,750,000 pieces of type. The average import under that head for three years were Rs. 24,81,475 from Great Britain and Rs. 4,97 843 from other countries. If the Company's factory worked to the fullest extent, production would have risen over 80 per cent. of India's needs. The memorandum therefore urged on behalf of the Company to give them increased protection and suggested that it should take the form of an increased duty of 20 per cent. for a period of five years. The Company claimed protection on the following grounds, namely, (a) any new industry established in India must necessarily carry large overhead charges until it can be worked up to its full capacity, (b) that it must meet severe prolonged competition from foreign manufacturers, who have already established themselves in the Indian markets and naturally will do their utmost to make that competition as severe as possible, (c) possible dumping, (d) cheap ocean freights to various centres of distribution in India as compared to high railway charges in India, and (e) opportunities for disposal of waste in foreign countries.

He further urged that all Government departments and railways should be required to place their orders with Indian manufacturers in cases where the equality and price were equal to the imported article.

Replying to Mr. Ginwalla, Mr. Dawson said that the output of the Company almost wholly consisted of tools useful to mines, quarries, P. W. D. and contractors rather than to agriculturalists. He admitted that in that respect the description of the Company was wide of the mark. Continuing witness pointed to the principal difficulty resulting from foreign competition, especially Germany whose prices were gradually falling for some time past.

In reply to Prof. Kale, witness said that although his Company's main object was the manufacture of agricultural tools, very often they had to divert their attention to other implements owing to the absence of proper enquiry in the market.

Questioned as regard the location of the office in Bombay, Mr. Dawson said that it was cheaper to locate the office in Bombay as a large amount of expenditure could thus be saved which would have otherwise entailed in various forms, such as travelling, locomotion etc.

The Board adjourned till 11 a.m. on Monday when the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be examined.

MEETING OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' ASSN.

Under the auspices of the Mechanical Engineers' Association a meeting of all the Mechanical Engineers (1st 2nd and 3rd class) will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m., (S. T.), in the Hall of Tutorial High School Grant Road. All Engineers are cordially invited to attend.

USMANIA TOURNAMENT, AURANGABAD.

All teams of Schools and Colleges (Football and Hockey alone) and private teams besides, are informed hereby that they can compete for private football cup and hockey shield of the Usmania Tournament Aurangabad that commences on the 25th December 1923. The entry fees should reach the Secretary before the 15th December 1923. Correspondence for rules and regulations and other affairs should be carried on at the following address:—Mohd. Ibrahim M. A., Secretary, Usmania Tournament Aurangabad.

GURU NANAK'S BIRTH DAY.

Under the auspices of the Shri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m. to celebrate the birthday of Shri Guru Nanak Dev. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

SINDHIS AND SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

At a meeting of Sindhis held on the 18th instant at Jackeria Masjid, it was resolved that this meeting of Sindhis of Bombay held in the building of Messrs. Wassiomal Assomal at Jackeria Masjid hereby strongly support the resolution passed by the Bombay corporation regarding the prohibition of the slaughter of cows and buffaloes and request the Corporation to enforce the same at a very early date.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

A CHARITY MATCH.

Under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who will be present, a charity football match, Navy vs. Army will be played on Cooperage ground this evening. Kick-off at 4-40 p.m.

By kind permission of H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief the band of the flagship, H. M. S. "Southampton," will perform on the ground from 4-10 to 4-40 p.m. and from 5-10 p.m. to 5-20 p.m.

The gate money and the collections received will be handed to the Salvation Army for a special charitable work in Bombay in which their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd are particularly interested. Representative teams from all H. M. ships and H. M. military units have been selected and trained for the match.

HIGH COURT.

TATA BANK CASE.

MR. SHAMDASANI EXAMINED.

P. D Shamdasani ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
The Tata Industrial Bank and others .....Defendants.

At the adjourned hearing of Mr. Shamdasani's suit against the Tata and Central Bank, Mr. Shamdasani's evidence was taken.

Examined by Mr. Dalvi, Mr. Shamdasani said that he was a shareholder of both the Banks. He attended the meeting of 19th July. The agreement was neither produced nor read out, nor its contents explained to the meeting. The Chairman Mr. Narottam Morarji made a speech which in his opinion was misleading. After the resolution to adopt the agreement was moved, witness rose to move a point of order, but he was booted down by a clique of about 25 persons consisting of brokers, employees, servants and henchmen of the Tata Bank. Witness then resumed his seat and handed the chairman his point of order which was ruled out. Witness challenged the ruling. He then wanted to move an amendment, but was prevented by the rowdy section of the shareholders. He gave a written copy of it to the Chairman who ruled it out of order. Witness was not also allowed to speak against the resolution. One Mr. Gazdar appealed to the interrupters to give him a hearing. The witness than went to the platform to speak, but was again howled down. A Parsi gentleman on the platform was instigating the shareholders to make a disturbance. Witness also attended the second meeting held on the 6th August, when a resolution confirming the previous one was passed, the witness voting against.

Cross-examined by Sir Chimanlal, witness said that he took inspection of the agreement on the eve of the meeting. He attempted to speak but was prevented by the disturbance created by the clique.

EX-EMPLOYE OF TATA BANK.

Re-examined by Mr. Dalvi, witness said that he was formerly employed as an accountant in the Tramway Company.

As a specialist in incometax, he saved the Company Rs. 30,000 a year, and that discovery benefited the Company to the tune of Rs. 30,000 a year for 30 years to come. His services were highly appreciated by the Company on whose recommendation he was employed by the Tata Bank on treble the salary. He was first started on Rs. 500 and promoted to Rs. 750 to the Shroff Bazaar Branch. He was deputed by the Bank to inspect the accounts of the Share Bazaar Branch. He made a confidential report making startling disclosures regarding fraudulent transactions on the part of its sub-agent, one Mr. Solon, a Parsi. Mr. Solon was a friend of Mr. Buckley who was displeased by the witness's report, which was very damaging to Europeans. Mr. Buckley induced the Board of Tata Bank to pass a resolution preventing the witness from attending the shareholders' meeting to be held on 5th May 1922. In spite of this witness attended the meeting, and exposed the whole situation. That was the reason why his services were dispensed with by the Board.

After the meeting of 6th August the witness came to know that Messrs. Chandabhoy and Gazdar, the two liquidators (defendants No. 4 and 5) had filed a petition in the High Court under S. 215 of the Co's. Act to determine their right as to the inspection of the books and documents of the Tata Bank of which the Central Bank had the juridical possession which they declined to give. The liquidators wanted to take misfeasance-proceedings against the Directors and Auditors who are co-liquidators and criminal proceedings under S. 237 of the Companies Act against the General Manager for issuing false balance-sheets.

Mr. Cooper, who is an articled clerk in Messrs. Mulla and Mulla's firm, next gave evidence.

Examined by Mr. Dalvi, Mr. Cooper said that he was present at the meeting of 19th July. Mr. Shamdasani moved an amendment which was ruled out of order. He attempted to speak against the resolution, but could not do so on account of the organised rowdyism created by the employees of Tata and Central Banks. Witness rose up and protested against this and said that Mr. Shamdasani should be heard. He then told the Chairman that Mr. Pheroz C. Shethna who was sitting on the platform was instigating the audience. The Chairman said he did not see it, to which the witness retorted that the chairman could not see because Mr. Shethna was sitting behind him. Mr. Balabhoy Pavri the next witness, corroborated the facts deposed to by the first 2 witnesses. He said that he wanted to ask the chairman to read out the agreement, which was his duty to do. But he could not do so, as there was rowdyism.

His examination was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PATHAN BOUND OVER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Thursday, Mr. Frank Oliverra, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Sakharam charged Jharina Feroze, a Pathan, who was found loitering on the Esplanade Road on the 9th instant. The evidence showed that the accused was arrested on suspicion by a police constable at 5 a.m. that morning when he told him he was a lamp-man employed by the Municipality. When the policeman chased him, he began to run but was subsequently arrested by him.

The accused was ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 for a period of twelve months with a surety of like amount or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for six months.

CORONER'S COURT.

PARSI COMMITS SUICIDE.

Dhanjishaw Bomanji Engineer (62) who attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a revolver died in the J. J. Hospital and an inquest was held on his body by the Coroner on Friday. After recording the evidence the jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst suffering from partial paralysis.

DANCE AT INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

The members of the Instituto Luso-Indiano held a Whist Drive followed by a dance at the Institutes' Hall on Saturday last. There was a good gathering of ladies and gentleman and the function proved quite a success. Social gathering of this kind was not held at the institute for a long time and so the interest shown by those who took part in the function was very keen. The Secretary and the Managing committee spared no pains to make the function as enjoyable as the occasion demanded.

In the Whist Drive, Miss Telles was the successful lady and Mr. C. Fonseca secured first place among the gentlemen.

Mrs. Angela de Heredia gave away the prizes The lady's prize was a pretty box containing a mother-of-pearl manicure set, the gentleman getting a shaving set.

The dancing was kept up till late hours, the band playing some of the latest tunes. On the whole the function was very enjoyable.

FIXTURE.

The following fixture of social functions is arranged by the Secretary for the month of December.

Xmas Tree.—On Sunday, the 23rd December 1923 at 5 p.m. Subscription list will be issued shortly.

Xmas Dance.—On Monday, the 31st December 1923 at 9 p.m. Admission Rs. 2 (Ladies free).

Lectures, Debates, Etc.—Will be notified in the Local papers and on the notice board.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23.

S S Jalaputra, Pritchett, Calcutta.
S S Reichenfels, Steffen, Hamburg.
S S Warfield, Steel, London.
S S Maloja, Warner, London.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 23.

S S Garada, Gulliver, Rangoon.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday:—

S S Delta, Brooks, London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Barala for Busrah.
Steamer Varela for Busrah.
Steamer Chanda for Calcutta.

S S Jalaputra.—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalaputra 3813 tons, Captain Pritchett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Reichenfels.—Messrs. W and A Graham and Co's steamer Reichenfels 2919 tons Captain Steffen arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with general cargo.

S S Warfield.—The B I S N Co's steamer Warfield 3899 tons, Captain Steel arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S S Maloja.—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Maloja 20,700 tons Captain Warner arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the outward mails of 5 instant, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Garada.—The B I S N Company's steamer Garada 2218 tons, Captain B Gulliver sailed from harbour yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Delta.—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Delta 4738 tons, Captain C Brooks will sail from Bellard Pier Station today at about 3 p.m. with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 23.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool:—1600 cwt. ctry. ground nut oil cake, Allyabhoy Bhaiji; 45 bales Ind. raw wool, Latham Abercrombie; 5000 cwt ground nut oil cake, N V Velmohamed; 35 bales East African cotton F P, G Parekh and Co.; 104 bales Ind. raw cotton, Latham Abercrombie; 1000 cwt myrobollams, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Trafford Hall for Marseilles:—75 truesses silk waste Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Anglo Colombian for Dunkirk:—400 cwt. buffalo horns, Laddoobhoy Tharea and Sons.

S S Anglo Colombian for Antwerp:—110 bales ctry. cotton, B. B Meyer and Co.; 55 bales Ind. raw cotton, Birla Bros. Ltd. 3900 cwt Ind. linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Crostafel for Antwerp:—60 cwt wet casings Ad. Meyer Esq.; 2562 cwt crushed bones N V Vatmohamad; 137 bales Ind. raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 100 bales Ind raw cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Crostafel for Hamburg:—12 cwt dry casings, Ad. Meyer Esq.; 191 bales Ind. raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Crostafel for Gothenburg—17 cwt Ind. cardomoms, M Goculdas.

S S Crostafels for Copenhagen:—56 bales Akund cotton, T Laxmidas and Co.

S S Margha for Leith:—5000 cwt Ind. linseed Rally Bros.

S S Margha for Hamburg:—120 cwt ground nut oil cake, Japheth and Co.; 5 tons old steel, Japheth and Co.

S S Margha for Antwerp:—305 cwt gum Arabic E Virjee and Co.; 110 bales Ind. raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Margha for Ghent:—825 bales Ind. raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Sometshire for Hull:—5000 cwt Bald linseed, Turner Morrison and Co.; 7998 cwt. Rape seed, E D Sassoon and Co.; 5999 cwt. Linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste—275 bales Ind raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 715 bales Ind raw cotton Volkart Bros.; 16 bales ctry cow hides, H M Halim and Co. 261 bales Ind. raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros; 530 bales Ind. raw cotton, K M Mathoo.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—150 bales Ind. raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 440 bales Ind. raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.; 245 bales Ind. raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.; 220 bales Ind. raw cotton, K M Mathoo.

S S Urlana for Genoa [redacted]200 cwt Ind. rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Urlana for Salonica:—16 bales ctry. cotton grey yarn, Dodd and Co.; 20 bales ctry. cotton twist, G Radhakisendass.

S S Altai Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales Ind raw cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Altai Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales Ind. raw cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Altai Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales Ind. cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Malacca Maru for Hongkong:—6 cwt. Per. shelled almonds, 6 cwt Mr. sandal wood, H. Thribhuvandas.

S S Malacca Maru for Shanghai—500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Teikoku Menka Kabushiki Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 23.

S S City of Exeter from Liverpool. Agents Killick Ni[illegible] and Co.:—89 cases cotton yarn, 216 bales [illegible] 14 cases rivets, 3 cases dyed yarn, 25 cases Artificial silk, 7 cases belts and nuts, 42 casks bolts and nuts, 89 bundle bolts and nuts, 48 bales wool, 88 bales cottons, 249 cases cottons, 23 bales wool tops, 20 bales rubber cab tyres, 5 cases spun silk yarn, 6 cases cotton oil cloth, 11 cases Ink 417 bales old newspaper, 8906 bundles steel hoops, 28 loose weights 1195 bundles galvd. plain sheets, 3982 bundles galvd. con. sheets, 96 pieces Angles, 13 cases fittings, 16 casks Fittings, 28 cases sauce, 66 coils copper wire, 27 packages copper wire 8 drums copper wire 20 casks copper wire 40 Drums coal tar, 316 s/cs Tiles 70 drums oil 55 kegs paint, 84 bundles shovels, 43 cases colours, 180 cases canned asparagus, 10 cases canned Peas, 123 cases canned Prunes, 83 cases Looms, 75 bundle yellow metal sheet, 17 bars steel, 58 bundles steel, 50 cases pulleys, 10 cases biscuits, 1203 boxes common soap, 44 cases common soap, 27 drums caustic soda, 32 cases medicines 50 s/cs Gales, Ridging, 70 cases cigarettes, 8 drums lubricating grease, 16 coils greasy packing, 50 cases whisky, 60 coils galvd. wire, 42 bundles Tin Plates, 311 bundles Steel Sheets, 79 bundles wire, 4 cases Dobbins, 126 [illegible] Borax 185 bundles Faggo steel, 13 cases Fire bricks and clay, 189 cases Brandy, 15 [illegible] Medical Tinctures 15 cases Epsom Salts, 20 cases Drugists Sundries, 44 packets solid Rubber Tyres, 130 re-treads, Motor covers and accessories, 274 bundles Metical springs, 100 pieces sundries, 150 D/bags sulphate alumina, 400 C. T. Drums, 400 C. T. Bends, 25 bags bottles.

S S Sobharpur from Calcutta. Agents Turner Morrison and Co.:—135 bales paper, 315 bales gunnies, 297 bundles gunnies, 14 Rolls Coir matting, 18 bales cottons, 214 kegs Paint, 54 drums Paint, 19 boxes Paint, 164 bags cumin seed, 205 bales Senna Leaves, 62 bales cotton yarn, 21 bags cardamoms, 64 chests rubber, 4847 robbins copra, 2287 bags copra, 92 bags ginger, 152 bundles railway boards, 55 bundles Packing boards 57 barrels ground nut oil, 857 coils coir Rope, 269 bundles coir yarn, 998 tottas coir yarn, 366 bags dry cocoanut, 1236 bags cocoanuts, 666 bales raw cotton, 1455 bags Rice, 193 chests Tea, 45 [illegible] Tea, 6[illegible] H. chests Tea 14 chests [illegible]

S S Varela from Bom[illegible] Co.:—4731 bundles wet [illegible] wet defers, 670 bags d[illegible] 210 bags Moah 12[illegible] bales Species.

From Karachi [illegible]

S S Varsova [illegible] India S N C[illegible] bags wheat [illegible] kets Nag[illegible] silks, wa[illegible] 50 ba[illegible]

S S [illegible] Sa[illegible]

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1923.
624th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.

THE MAHATMA'S DREAM.

The proprietors of the "Navjivan" Press of Ahmedabad have rendered a distinct service to the country by publishing a lithograph edition of "Hind Swaraj" in Mahatma Ghandhi's own handwriting. Though the book is written in Gujarati, we have no doubt but that every patriotic Indian, whether he can read Gujarati or not, will consider it a privilege to possess a copy of it. The book has, of course, been translated in English and published in several editions. It has been read by millions of people and been the subject of criticism, thoughtful and thoughtless, at the hands of numerous publicists and politicians. Whether one wholly agrees or not with the views propounded in it, the book is a unique and arresting challenge to the basis of civilisation as we know it. In the words of its writer, it teaches the gospel of love in place of that of hate, it replaces violence with self-sacrifice and it pits soul-force against brute force. It has had a chequered career. It was first published in the Gujarati columns of "Indian Opinion" of South Africa and was written in 1908 during the Mahatma's return voyage from London to South Africa in answer to the Indian school of violence, and its prototype in South Africa.

The Mahatma himself thus describes its genesis: "I came in contact with every known Indian anarchist in London. Their bravery impressed me, but I felt that their zeal was misguided. I felt that violence was no remedy for India's ills, and that her civilization required the use of a different and higher weapon for self-protection. The *Satyagraha* of South Africa was still an infant hardly two years old. But it had developed sufficiently to permit me to write of it with some degree of confidence. It was so much appreciated that it was published as a booklet. It attracted some attention in India. The Bombay Government prohibited its circulation. I replied by publishing its translation. I thought it was due to my English friends that they should know its contents." The book being a ruthless condemnation of 'modern civilization,' most unthinking critics of the Mahatma have, in spite of the latter's frequent protestations to the contrary, consistently misrepresented the aim of the national movement led by him as the establishment of the Swaraj described in "Hind Swaraj." The Mahatma, over and over again, made it clear in his speeches and in the columns of "Young India" that, though individually working for the self-rule pictured in his book, his corporate activity was devoted only to the attainment of parliamentary Swaraj in accordance with the wishes of the people of India. "I am not aiming at destroying railways or hospitals" he wrote on one occasion, "though I would certainly welcome their natural destruction. Neither railways nor hospitals are a test of a high and pure civilization. At best they are a necessary evil. Neither adds one inch to the moral stature of a nation. Nor am I aiming at a permanent destruction of law courts, much as I regard it as 'a consummation devoutly to be wished for.' Still less am I trying to destroy all machinery and mills. It requires a higher simplicity and renunciation than the people are to-day prepared for."

In the face of categorical denials such as these, critics, like Lord Ronaldshay and others, have not been wanting who sought to discredit the Non-Co-operation movement by reproducing from "Hind Swaraj" passages that are irrelevant to the issue before the country. Their motive was manifest. They sought to scare away, from participation in, and sympathy with, the Non-Cooperation-movement, people with vested interests of various kinds by making the sinister the suggestion that the Mahatma was making his countrymen pawns in a deep game of his own, that he was exploiting the discontent of the people for the purpose of foisting his fads on India and was making religious experiments at her expense. But the movement led by the Mahatma has survived these subtle attacks because it has been broad-based on the faith and devotion of the people. The only part of the programme described in "Hind Swaraj" which is now being carried out is that of non-violence. And India has not yet, it must sadly be confessed, fully carried out even that part of the programme in the spirit of its author. "If India adopted the doctrine of love as an active part of her religion and introduced it in her politics, Swaraj would descend upon India from heaven." It is for his fellow-countrymen to translate this dream of their leader into reality.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE

The inception of the Fiscal Reform League for India ought to prove a noteworthy land-mark in the history of this country. The entire economic policy of the country —whether in regard to taxation and currency, or in respect of the development of industries or the organisation of commerce and banking—has been so completely muddled that the exertions of some such body as the Fiscal Reform League have become extremely necessary to shape and express the national sentiment of India in respect of all these questions of vital importance. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, presiding at the first meeting of the League on Thursday, explained the changes made in the name and object of the League The League, as originally conceived, was an institution mainly intended to help the nascent industries of India in their demand for fiscal protection and governmental encouragement; though even then the promoters were far-sighted enough to define the objects of the League in the most comprehensive phraseology they could think of. The innovation which has converted the Tariff Reform League into a Fiscal Reform League will, of course, embrace all the familiar objects of a tariff league; but will, in addition, comprise a number of other matters,—such, for example, as the incidence of the land revenue and the proportion of direct and indirect taxes in India—which are all of first-rate importance and on which the Indian opinion is in sharp contrast to the prevailing official policy. We think, therefore ,that the innovation is very happy.

Apart from this change in the designation of the new institution, there is little to comment in the constitution of the League as finally adopted. It is an All-India institution which, rising above the petty jealousies and rivalries of provincial bodies, will strive, we trust, for such a revivification of the economic policy of India as will soon restore to this great land its ancient, rightful place in the councils of the world. The Government of India have sought to create divisions and diversions in interests which *inter se* have no fundamental antagonism—as, for example, the agricultural vs. industrial interests. Let it be one of the first duties of the new Fiscal Reform League to demonstrate that in a sympathetic policy of all-round economic development of a country which has so much leeway to make there can be no real, permanent and irreconcilable incompatibility of material interests. Let it be for the League to show that what helps and benefits the industry of India cannot but help and benefit her agriculture and commerce, her Labour as well as Capital, her Government as well as people. We note it as an earnest of the League's resolve to achieve this great end that the definition of its objects reveals a rare catholicity of interest, and that its constitution permits the coordination of branches all over India by means of the chairman of each provincial branch becoming Vice-Presidents of the central organisation. But half the utility of the League would be lost if its promoters or directors misunderstood its mission. It has a great mission to accomplish; but it will do so by fighting, at least in the beginning. We pointed out the other day one instance of the immense might of vested interests against which the League will have to wage incessant war. We may add to it the likely opposition of the European commercial interests in India; and even the powerful, though concealed hostility of the Government of India itself. It is no use mincing matters when facts stare us in the face; and we have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that the suggestion made by Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee about calling a public meeting under the auspices of the League to protest against the programme of the Associated Chamber of commerce, is both appropriate and timely. The Associated Chambers make no secret of there determined hostility to every item of Indian national development. Their effrontery in the wording of the resolutions was too much even for the most sober and moderate business men of Bombay, who were compelled in sheer self-respect to decline an invitation to join the funeral feast of India's national aspirations. In these circumstances, it is not surprising if the Fiscal Reform League should feel it necessary to enter a strong and emphatic protest against this insulting programme. We are glad to know that the Executive Council of the League has lost no time in deciding upon calling a public meeting to let the Associated Chambers and their official supporters know the real mind of the country.

It is clear, however, that, in the long run, the real success in the working of such a body will depend upon the men who conduct its day-to-day affairs. The "Times of India" the other day remarked, quite characteristically, that some of the names in the first committee appointed to draft a constitution for the League were not calculated to inspire great confidence. We do not know to what names our contemporary, in its inscrutable knowledge, alluded. But we can assure the "Times of India" that the Executive Council of the Fiscal Reform League combines every interest connected with this broad problem of Fiscal Reform. It would be individious to particularise; but it is obvious that combination of reasoned information, fearless public spirit, and immense devotion to work it will be hard to beat the committee of the Fiscal Reform League. To the authors of the League and also to its present workers we offer one suggestion as to their immediate task. The supreme necessity of the moment is to educate public opinion, to clear the air of the miasma of half-truths and disguised lies about the needs of India and the ways and means of development which interested parties have created for their own ends, and to give a lead to public opinion in all that concerns the fiscal welfare of the country. How does the League propose to achieve this?

Notes of the Day.

Separatist Movement and French Intrigue.

It appeared for a time, even to the most optimistic German newspaper correspondents, that the separatist movement in the occupied territory was gaining ground, as however hopeful they might be about the stability of German patriotism, the fact that Germany had to give up passive resistance, was according to them, sure to make French intrigue in support of a separatist movement gradually more successful. The German worker in the occupied area was faced with hard economic facts, and however loyal his sentiment, he was forced to accept a new political condition, which favoured renewed economic life. It was soon found out, however, that passive resistance to the French occupation had ended only *officially*. All over Germany there is no enthusiasm for making the work of the French easy in the occupied area, by a wholesale resumption of industrial life. The German workman is willing to take up his older duties, but only under certain conditions. One of them is that the German trade union rights must be left intact. To these workers the idea of a separate republic for the Rhineland appears intolerable, because they feel that they would be cut away from all the benefits of the German trade union rights obtaining in the Reich. The separatist movement therefore does not find much favour. In the town of Juelich, for example, it lasted just one afternoon. The separatists arrived one morning in motor lorries to capture the town, and occupied the town hall and other public buildings. Not a single municipal worker, however, agreed to accept their rule. The French military authorities watched the situation for some hours, to find out whether there was any disturbance of law and order. But the German municipal police of the town, were extra careful, helped by the vast majority of the anti-separatists. As the day wore on, the promoters of the Rhineland Republic had to retire in discomfiture. In the town of Aix-la-Chapelle, the separatists had to go away the movement the French troops supporting them realised that the majority was against them. This is what is happening in town after town.

Municipalities and National Leaders.

On Thursday the Municipal Corporation sanctioned by a majority of votes a sum of Rs. 2,800 for meeting the cost of a casket and other incidental charges in connection with the address of welcome to the incoming Governor. Again an emphatic protest was raised by the Nationalist Party against the presentation of the address and the extravagant expenditure in connection therewith—without avail. We do not desire to say anything at present on the merits of the Government's action in obtaining an interim injunction against the Poona Municipality preventing it from spending municipal money for presenting an address to Maulana Mahomed Ali, as the matter is *sub judice*. We know that the majority of the members of the Corporation are past praying for, but we are sure any other body of self-respecting men would have promptly given the right response to the challenge contained in the Government's attitude towards the presentation of addresses to respected national leaders. The Bombay Municipal Corporation, though it prides itself on being the premier municipal body in the country, has woefully failed to avail itself of the opportunity in such a manner as to vindicate its own dignity. The Allahabad Municipal Board has shown how the dignity of a self-governing body can be preserved.

Citizens and Addresses to Governors.

Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar, Hon. Secretary, Municipal Reform Association, 316, Princess Street, writes:—

"Sir,—As some members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have challenged the statement, viz., 'the citizens of Bombay are not in favour of presenting an address to the out-going Governor', so in order to ascertain whether the citizens of Bombay are in favour or against the presentation of addresses in their name to the in-coming and the out-going Governors, and if possible to lead evidence in court in order to get an injunction to prevent the President of the Municipal Corporation from presenting the addresses in the name of the citizens of Bombay, it is proposed to take, under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association, a poll and register the votes for and against by ballot, of those citizens whose names are on the last Municipal election rolls. The different Volunteer Corps in the city and the general public are requested to help this campaign of recording votes, with men and money, as it is an issue in which their self-respect is at stake and should prevent the interested parties from making free use of their names under any circumstances."

Work for Vigilance Association.

We draw the attention of the Vigilance Association, which has just been formed, to the representation which has been made to the Corporation by several residents of Sankli Street, Byculla, about the spread of houses of ill-fame in that locality and which was a subject matter of discussion in the Corporation on Thursday. Of late this street has earned a great notoriety for its private and public brothels used by middle class working girls of Jewish and Eurasian communities. As the victims generally belong to the literate classes, the Association would do very useful work to start with if it concentrated its attention on extricating some of them from these dens of evil. We also invite the attention of the Commissioner of Police, to whom the representation has been referred for action, to help the residents in regard to this grievance and also the menace of the Pathans who are connected with brothels in some way or the other.

THE TARIFF WAR.

BRITISH LEADERS FULLY OCCUPIED.

PUNS AND EPIGRAMS IN FULL BLAST.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, addressing Unionist women at Drury Lane Theatre, scouting the alternatives to Government policy, said it was pleasant to see Messrs. Asquith and Lloyd George pulling the old Liberal coach like a steady-going pony yoked to the Zebra from the plains of Central Africa. Referring to Mr Lloyd George's speech on November 17th, Mr. Chamberlain stated the talk about tin cans and dead crabs was more worthy of a pothouse politician than a statesman just returned from a visit to the senior Dominion.—Reuter.

HORNE'S ELECTIONEERING VEIN.

Sir Robert Horne, speaking at Glasgow, said he imagined that the public's belief in the sincerity of Messrs. Asquith and Lloyd George was strained when it saw them embracing and singing, "The voice that breathed O'er Eden." When Labour had been in power a week nobody would want to go to heaven. (Laughter).

Mr. Walter Runciman, in a speech at Brighton, said tariffs would not help the principal industries of ship building, coal and textiles, and could in no way benefit more than 140,000 out of million and half unemployed.

With the object of scotching his opponents' suggestions that Mr. Baldwin controls the British steel industry, the Premier has authorised a statement that when he joined Government in 1917, he relinquished all directorships and active participation in every commercial enterprise with which he was associated.

LABOUR LEADERS' ACTIVITY.

The Labourites predominated in to-day's speech making.

Mr. Clynes, in the course of a speech at Manchester, said that nothing had happened which would set class against class more than the present election.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, in his election address at Aberavon to-day, asserted that to offer tariffs to men and women without a livelihood was nothing short of taking political advantage of the distress of people. He emphasised that capital levy could not be imposed twice. Every penny would be used to reduce debt and not for ordinary expenditure.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking at Newcastle, said that when Europe was being plunged into chaos and the paramount need was the establishment of international order founded on good will, the Premier began the tariff war. Mr. Henderson declared that the attitude of the Liberals and the Conservatives in some constituencies looked uncommonly like an unholy alliance to defeat the Labour Party.

Mr. Macnamara, in his election address, appeals to the electors to deal a crushing blow to both Protection and Socialism.—Reuter.

CITY FAVOURS PROTECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The city of London attitude to Protection was defined by Lord Hunsdon presiding at a crowded meeting of the City Conservative Association which adopted Sir Frederick Banbury and Sir Edward Grenfell as candidates. Lord Hunsdon said that the view of the city was that Protection was not a question of principle but of expediency. The city would like Protective duties considered first with regard to the industries affected, also generally with regard to the prevalent condition. He was of the opinion that one of the contributory causes of unemployment was high death duties and super-tax.

Sir Frederick Banbury declared Mr. Baldwin's proposals were identical with those of Mr. Lloyd George in 1921. No Liberal candidate has hitherto been mentioned.—Reuter.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

It is expected that between fourteen hundred and fourteen hundred and fifty candidates will be nominated on Monday. Five hundred and twenty-two Conservatives have already formally been adopted. Liberals expect to have four hundred and seventy nominations and Labour four hundred and twenty. There are about thirty Independents.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Union Castle Company have ordered the largest and the most powerful motorship in the world for South African mail service. It is over twenty thousand tons gross and equipped with two sets of double action eight cylinder diesel engines developing a minimum of twenty thousand horse-power.—Reuter.

New York.—General Patrick, Chief of the Amy Air Service, in the annual report declares the United States Air Force is totally inadequate and urges immediate increase in the personnel, reconstruction of aerodromes and replacement of obsolete machines.—Reuter.

Reverend Cyril Bardsley has been appointed to the bishopric of Peterborough.—Reuter.

Mr. Leonard William Booth formerly Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, is dead.—Reuter.

A gas cooking stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

SEPARATE ACTION.

BRITISH THREAT OF FORMAL RUPTURE.

FRANCE'S CLIMB-DOWN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

New York.—The report of Mr. Herrick, U. S. A. Ambassador in Paris, to Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, with regard to the meeting of the Conference of Ambassadors on Monday, states, it is understood, that Lord Crewe declared Britain hoped that France would give full weight to the serious results of further separate action—which would imperil the existence of the Entente.

If the French carried out such a policy in defiance to British wishes, Britain might feel inclined to withdraw her representatives from all inter-Allied bodies like the Conference of Ambassadors and the Commission of Military Control.

The Italian representative strongly supported British attitude.

The Belgian Ambassador declared that he could not, without further reference to Brussels, commit Belgium to co-operation with France in further territorial sanctions. The Ambassadors considered that this meant that Belgium had decided not to co-operate if Britain and Italy were determined on a formal rupture in the event of France's refusing to yield.

M. Cambon then made the first important concession, declaring that France did not intend to take territorial sanctions. The Draft Note on the lines for which Britain had asked was then completed in two hours and approved of by M. Poincare.

On Tuesday, Mr. Baldwin and Marquess Curzon objected to certain phrases as committing Britain too far to ultimate sanctions if Germany defied or ignored the demonstrances.

Yesterday, M. Poincare accepted these amendments.—Reuter.

ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL.

NOTE TO GERMANY.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 22.

The Allied negotiations over the questions of military control and return of the ex-Crown Prince to Germany were brought to a successful issue in Paris last night and two notes to Germany were handed to the German Charge D'Affaires. The Notes in their final form followed the lines suggested by Britain for the modification of the original drafts. The result of the Ambassadors' Conference occasioned a little surprise, for after the exchange of views which took place during the day between the French and the British, the final decision was practically certain before the Conference assembled. The communication bearing on military control takes note at the outset of the declaration made by the German Government that it has no intention of contesting the obligations which are laid upon it by the Versailles Treaty. After remarking that the German Government maintains that the resumption of operations is calculated to aggravate its internal difficulties the Note proceeds:—

"The Conference must first of all point out to the German Government that the operations of control have been impeded for many months and it is not necessary to insist upon the gravity of such situation. The Allied Governments cannot indeed admit that the resumption of operations of control will be in itself a new source of difficulty or cause of the incidents. Not only will a major part of the operations by their very character be effected under conditions which cannot furnish a pretext for incidents but the Commission of Control as the German Government is aware, has always worked in the interests of the accomplishment of its mission in such a fashion as to facilitate the task of German authorities and confidence may continue to be placed in its tact in this respect. In these conditions the Allied Governments find themselves under the necessity of maintaining the right of the Commission of Military Control and of the Committee of Aeronautical Guarantees to exercise the control operations fully, the Commission of Control and the Committee of Guarantees preserving full latitude in deciding what are the operations whose execution appear to them for the time being realizable and necessary.

A REMINDER.

The Allied Governments remind the German Government that every time the organisations of control and surveillance shall have notified them according to the rules already laid down in the agreement between them and the German authorities that they intend to take a visit of inspection, the German Government has an absolute duty in conformity with Article 206 of the Treaty to give to the inter-Allied Commissions and to their members all the facilities necessary to the accomplishment of their task. In consequence the Allied Governments have decided that the operations of military control and of aeronautical inspection must be resumed without delay in conditions which will be notified to the German Government by the President of the Commission of Control and of the Committee of Aeronautical Guarantees. Should these operations meet with obstruction from the German authorities or from German citizens, the Allies reserve the right to take measures which may appear proper to them to assure execution of the treaty."—B. O. W.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mr. A. F. Scholfield, formerly of the Archive Office, Calcutta, is appointed University Librarian at Cambridge.—Reuter.

HOPELESSNESS IN GERMANY.

"NO PAYMENT TO FRANCE'S CASH BOOK."

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH IN THE REICH.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Berlin.—A large force of police guarded every entrance to the Reichstag on the resumption of the adjourned debate. Dr. Stresemann dwelt on the hopelessness of the situation as long as Germany was in danger of bleeding to death from wounds on the Rhine and the Ruhr. He declared he would not consent to see German payments go into France's cash book. He said "we have reached the end of our financial capacity." Emergency existed in a number of districts. He declared foreign financiers had offered the German Government a credit of at least a milliard goldmarks, provided the present Government remained in power. The speech was loudly applauded by a majority of Deputies.—Reuter.

The Debate was adjourned till to-morrow when the German Nationalists' vote of censure will be taken.—Reuter.

SEPARATISTS NO MORE FOND OF CITIES.

LONDON, Nov. 23

Duesseldorf.—It is understood that the Separatist leaders have decided not to try to seize any more of the cities but to disband the bulk of their troops and shift the fight to the diplomatic field.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

ITS FUTURE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The report of the Committee inquiring into the future of the Imperial Institute, in view of the withdrawal of the overseas contributions, advocates the discontinuance of galleries exhibiting the resources of the Empire and the substitution of travelling exhibition of a really representative selection of Empire products in appropriate trade centres. It recommends the continuance of the Institute as a clearing house for intelligence and information and amalgamation with the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau and the substitution of the Executive Council by the representatives of scientific institutes, trade, commerce, Government Departments and the Dominion High Commissioners.

The Committee consider India has had reason to be dissatisfied with the amount of assistance received in the past and is of opinion the Indian scientific department can investigate Indian raw material better than the Institute.—Reuter.

The recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry into the future of the Imperial Institute mentioned yesterday were adopted by the Imperial Economic Conference early this month. It appears that Britain's contribution towards the upkeep of the reconstituted Institute will be £9,000 per annum for five years, the Governments of the Dominions, India and Colonies contributing together £8,000.—Reuter.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

PROPOSED CONCENTRATION ON SOUTH INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The London Missionary Society meeting on 12th December will probably decide to withdraw from North India except Calcutta and concentrate on South India mainly among the outcasts leaving the former areas to other bodies. This step is contemplated in consequence of the heavy increase in the cost of the missionary work during the past years. It is estimated that to carry on as at present will mean an annual deficit of £30,000.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER HANDICAP.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The following is the Manchester Handicap betting: Four to one against Ceylonese, seven to one against Moabite, eight to one against London Cry and Sun Charmer, ten to one against Little Marten, hundred to nine against Thoughtless, hundred to eight against Harpenden, hundred to seven against Puttenden and Orpi.—Reuter.

ALTERATIONS IN PROBABLES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The following are alterations in the Manchester Handicap Probables:—

Harpenden (R. Jones).
Thoughtless (Walsh)
Perfectus (Smirke).
Oldnie (Burns).

Daughter-in-law (blank) is added to the Probables. Sanhedrim is omitted from the probables.—Reuter.

ARREST OF SECRETARY OF SIKH LEAGUE.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 22.

Information has been received that Sardar Ranjit Singh Sajbar, Secretary Sikh League and Sardar Nahal Singh have been arrested and brought to Amritsar.

JATHAS.

Jathas of about 25 Akalis each, are still seen leaving Amritsar for Muktsar, whence they start for Jaito.

BAGAR KIRTAN PROCESSION.

A Bagar Kirtan procession of Akalis for Guru Nanak's birthday that comes off to-morrow passed through streets to-day.

GOVERNMENT ORDER DEFIED!

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPALITY'S BOLD STEP.

TO PRESENT ADDRESS TO MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

At a meeting of the Municipal Board held, yesterday, it was unanimously resolved to present, on behalf of the Board, an address of welcome to Maulana Shaukat Ali on his forthcoming visit to Allahabad. Rs. 50 have been voted for necessary expenses. The voting of the expenses infringes the circular recently issued by the local Government according to which no expenditure by the Municipality on addresses to persons other than the Viceroy and the Governor could be sanctioned. The move of the Government is awaited with interest.

ADDRESS BY ALLAHABAD C. C.

The local Congress Committee has also decided to present an address to the Maulana. It has also extended an invitation to Messrs. Rajgopalchari Jamnalal, Mohamed Ali, Abul Kalam Azad, Sundarlal and a few other leaders.

DISCOVERER OF RADIUM.

PENSION TO MADAME CURIE.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Paris.—The Government has tabled a bill granting Madame Curie a pension of forty-thousand francs as a national reward on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the discovery of radium.—Reuter.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mocatta's silver report says the highest price of the year, thirty-three and five-eighths was reached on Monday coinciding with the lowest sterling dollar exchange. With the recovery of the latter selling from India and China relapsed to thirty-two and fifteen-sixteenths at which the market was steady.—Reuter.

BIJAPUR CONFERENCE.

THE QUESTION OF COORG REFORMS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 22.

The question of Coorg Reforms was disposed of by the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee yesterday. In the Subjects Committee of the Provincial Conference an attempt was made to go into the question and the following draft resolution proposed by Mr. Krishanrao Mudvedkar and seconded by Mr. Venkatram was placed before the Committee for discussion. "This Conference regards the attempts made by the Government of India to foist upon Coorg a truncated sytem of legislature as highly mischievous and calculated further to disrupt the unity of the Karnatak. The proposed Legislative Council is an eye-wash for the system of foreign exploitation of the province by planters and this Conference is of opinion that people of Coorg should abstain from participating in the proposed Council."

As however no members from Coorg had been present at the Conference it was considered desirable to refer the matter to the Provincial Congress Committee to deal with the matter. On this reference the Provincial Committee considered the question and appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Kembhavi, Narayanrao Dambal and Venkatram to draw up a report in consultation with the local leaders of opinion and submit to the Committee for action. In the Subjects Committee of the Conference the following resolution condemning the Mysore Reforms was proposed. "This Conference regards the Reform Scheme recently announced by the Mysore Government as entirely inadequate and unsatisfactory and condemns the action of the Government in relegating to the background the long-established Representative Assembly first by emasculating it and secondly by exalting the Legislative Council at the expense of the Assembly." But on the President suggesting that it was not desirable for the Conference to discuss a matter which might be construed as interference with internal affairs of the Indian States the question was dropped.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO LEADERS,

(Associated Press.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 22.

The function of giving municipal addresses to Maulana Mahomed Ali, Mr. C. Rajagopala Chariar and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj took place in the early evening.

Maulana Mohamed Ali's reply to it was short and witty. He said, Bijapur should not now remain a grave yard of the Empire. "With you resolved on the constructive programme lies splendid future for you."

Mr. Achariar's speech was most impressive. He said that they were living in grave times as they were creating sacred places such as Bijapur, Rajkot and Yaravada. He said, the addresses refer not to us but to the Master behind the walls". He reminded the audience of the constructive programme.

Maulana Mahomed Ali and Mr. Pothall left for Bombay last night.

Official and Personal.

The Thakore Saheb of Palitana arrived at Government House on Friday.

Their Excellencies held a Reception at Government House Friday evening.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji was among the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by s.s. "Maloja."

M. MAHOMED ALI AT POONA.

VISIT TO YERAVDA JAIL DOOR.

PRESENTATION OF MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Nov. 23.

Maulana Mahomed Ali paid a flying visit to Poona with his mother Bi Amman on his way back to Bombay from Bijapur. He was received at the station by Messrs. Kelkar, Paranjpye and other prominent citizens. Maulana Mahomed Ali went immediately after to Yeravda jail where he paid his respects to Mahatma Gandhi at jail doors. No permission was asked and given to interview Mahatmaji. In the evening he was taken in a procession to the Raay Market grounds where an address on behalf of the City Municipality was presented in a silver casket by Mr. Kelkar, President of the Municipality. Among other things the address referred to his (M. Mahomed Ali's) work in bringing unity in the Congress parties and asked him to do the same regarding Hindus and Moslems.

Maulana Mahomed Ali in reply thanked the Municipality and expressed the hope that civil freedom would lend to national freedom. He promised that whatever might be his personal views, he could not allow them to mar unity. He congratulated Mr. Kelkar on his victory at the polls and reminded the audience that he himself also was a desciple of Lokmanya Tilak. He averred religious liberty and tolerance would only solve the Hindu-Muslim question.

RELEASE OF MAHATMAJI.

Turning to the release of Mahatma Gandhi he said that in a weak moment he had wired to Mrs. Gandhi that he would try to find the key to Yeravda and he confessed he would not find it although it was with him as with all of them. He exhorted the people to take constructive programme and concluded his speech.

At night he delivered another public address on "the Present Situation."

He left by the midnight train for Bombay with his mother.

VIZAGAPATAM STORM.

TOTAL DEATHS OVER 34.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov 23.

The following telegram has been sent by the Collector of Vizagapatam to the Government of Madras dated 19th November:—The storm locally unprecedented culminated on Saturday night. There have been extensive damages of houses, communications and property of Vizagapatam Municipality. Velempata quarter has been completely destroyed. Total deaths hitherto ascertained are 34. The homeless are temporarily lodged in public buildings and fed on private charity. Full district details are not available yet.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

CONGRESS LEADERS ARRIVE AT AHMEDABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

Congress leaders have commenced to arrive here to attend the meeting of the Working Committee to be held on Sunday the 25th instant in the Satyagraha Ashram. Sjt. Venkatappayya, the President and Sjt. Sunderlal have arrived and Sjts. Jairamdas and Choitram are to arrive tomorrow morning. A meeting of leaders of the no-change party will be held to-morrow.

BENGAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

MR. S. R. DAS DEFEATED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

Election held on Monday in Calcutta City Northwest General constituency, in which the leader of the Constitutional party was opposed by a wellknown members of the Swaraj Party, has resulted in a heavy defeat for the Constitutionalists and figures which were declared this morning were as follows:—Satcowripati Roy, (Swarajist) 1,347 and S. R. Das, Constitutonlist, 291 votes.

In the Calcutta North Central General Constituency of Bengal. Mr. Nirmal Chunder Chunder, Swarajist has been returned He secured 1347 votes against 602 recorded for Dr. Haridhan Dutt, former member.

Mr. Surendra Chandra Ghose has been returned to the Assembly by the Bengal Landholders. He secured 127 votes and his opponent Sarabindu Mookerjee polled 7.

DECCA, Nov. 22.

In the bye-election in the East Bengal Mahomedan constituency of the Council of State caused by the resignation of Alat Ali, Maulvi Abdul Karim has been elected with 163 votes, while Mr. K. Ahmed received 50.

C. P. COUNCIL ELECTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTWAL, Nov. 23.

Nomination papers of Messrs. Bajirao Banagoonkar and Jayantrao Patel have been rejected on scrutiny as they contravened the Election Rule 10 by appointing more agents than one. The nomination papers of Messrs. Dattopant Kane exmember C.P. Council and Madhawrao Kolpe have been both accepted and they will be declared elected as unopposed. Both belong to the Swarajya party.

The following is the result of polling for election to one seat in the Assembly from the United Provinces Landholder's Constituency Raja Amarpal Singh of Dalippur 138 votes and Raja Sripal Singh of Tkkra 95 votes. Raja Amarpal Singh is declared elected.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

IMMIGRATION DIFFICULTIES.

HUSBAND SEPARATED FROM WIFE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DURBAN, October 29.

The Indian community of South Africa have read with pain the allegations made by the "Democrat", of East Africa, against Mr. C. F. Andrews. Only one ignorant of the life and character of Mr. Andrews may hesitate to consider but to those to whom he is known either by his works or his life any suggestion affecting his character must be repugnant. This unwarranted attack on Mr. Andrews is one more instance of the power of the press for good or evil. The "Democrat" may be an Indian paper but that does not necessarily carry with it the approval of the Indian community of East Africa on all matters appearing in it: and how often do the contributions in a newspaper represent the views of the people at large?

GENERAL HERTZOG.

General J. B. M. Hertzog, M.L.A., the Nationalist Leader, the inveterate opponent of General Smuts, made his debut before a Durban audience in the Town Hall, on 22nd October, under the chairmanship of Mr. E. J. Jansen M.L.A. There were about 3,000 people present and the majority of them had come to see what manner of man was this General Hertzog, who stood for a Republican form of Government, and who is in dalliance with the labour leaders. Colonel Creswell, to turn out General Smuts and his party from office at the next election.

To most people General Hertzog is a domineering figure, violent in speech and intentions, and yet capable of keeping out of the law's reach. In person, there is nothing militant about him—sparse of figure, with slight stoop and his hands holding the lapels of his coat, he speaks in a calculated manner. Not by any means an eloquent speaker. He is well on in years and in the Free State was a Judge: but now he is a practising advocate in Bloemfontein. His legal training stood him in good stead during the meeting when he was subjected to questions from the audience. When he was asked whether he favoured the Repatriation of Indians (he had not referred to the Indian Question in any way during his speech), instead of replying to the question he said that the Indian, like the Native of the Country, must have his own area and each in his area must be given every thing the European has in his own area. This is equivalent to a declaration in support of the Segregation of Races. What an idea?

RURAL LICENSING ORDINANCE.

As this letter is being written, the Natal Provincial Gazette comes with the Rules framed under the Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance. Nine Counties each of them, will have a Licensing Board—the personnel of the Boards are not yet gazetted but the Clerks to each of these Boards have been appointed. It is a new ordeal to which Indians are being submitted and the present license holders are looking with fear and doubt to the New Year when applications for renewals will have to be made. They, however, have the Supreme Courts to go to. But what of the uncertainity till the Court rules? New applicants will be at the tender mercy of the Board in this country whose decision is final except if the Board refuse that the applicant is not a fit and proper person to hold a license, in which case the applicant may also go to the Supreme Court. But, if the Board, with evil intent refuse the application for a new license on any other ground, the applicant is completely estopped. Indians so far as business goes, feel, they are on the brink of a precipice!

Provincial electioneering is going apace and the Indian Question is being done to death.

DISMISSAL OF INDIANS.

The Uba Printing Works in Durban is discharging all Indian workers and giving Europeans employment.

The Durban Municipal Tramways Department is substituting European boys for Indian parcel boys. Most of the parents of these boys are employed in the Municipal works as labourers earning about £2 on the average with rations and a room.

OVERSEAS ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Bernasi Das Chaturvedi, from Sabarmati, has been addressing "An Overseas Weekly Letter" to Indians abroad. Mr. Raja Rao, from the same place, has also written. Mr. Chaturvedi in his last letter talks of "An Overseas" Newspaper and of "An Overseas" Conference in India.

In regard to the Overseas Newspaper, it is a fact that Mr. Swaminathan in Madras brought out an Overseas Newspaper styled "The Indian Emigrant". Why did it not succeed? Will Mr. Chaturvedi tell the people he is addressing the reason or reasons for the failure of the paper? They in the Oversea Countries cannot know unless they are told.

With reference to a conference of representatives from India and from the Indian Communities in the Oversea Countries what good will it do if the Oversea Representatives speak at meetings in India there be not an organisation to carry on. Mr. Chaturvedi naively suggests the Bombay Indian Imperial Citizenship Association might finance such a Conference and thus bring the matter home. To Indians Overseas, the Indian Imperial Citizenship Association is synonymous with an Overseas Association. It claims to exist and to work in the interests of Indians Overseas. On the return of Mahatma Gandhi to India, he handed the balance of the funds subscribed for the Passive Resistance Movement to the Citizenship Association for the use of Indians in greater India. The one and foremost question that presents itself to the Indian in the Oversea Country is: whether Mr. Chaturvedi is a

(Continued on next page.)

KALIPARAJ AND TEMPERANCE.

NAVSARI WORKERS GAGGED.

MAGISTRATE'S AMAZING ORDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GANDEVI, Nov. 22.

I give below the substance of an amazing order issued by the Navsari District Magistrate. Such an order strikes at the root of all rights of individual liberty and freedom of speech, action and association, and it surprises one that it should have been issued under an administration like that of Baroda. I make no comments on the order, but only present it with due respect to His Highness Maharaja Gaekwad who lands on our shores to-day after a long sojourn in Europe.—

"The steps taken till now by His Highness' Government to prevent the evil results accruing from the "temperance" movement amongst the Kaliparaj were of an ordinary nature. But they have resulted in a failure owing to the efforts of some "agitators" who never realized the interest of the rulers and the ruled, to misguide and misdirect the Kaliparaj. We have proofs of their having adopted coercive methods of threatening the people who drink and consequently creating racial hatred between them and the other communities, particularly Parsis. Movement to prevent people from drinking by coercive methods or threats of divine wrath, etc. cannot be tolerated. . .

Messrs. Chandorikar, Tahmankar, Gulabbhai Zaveri and Shapurji Golla of Navsari have been found taking a prominent part in in this movement and they hold offices as Vice-president, Secretaries and member of the Executive Committee of the Kaliparaj Relief Association respectively. Taking advantage of their positions these individuals attempt to instigate the Kaliparaj against the officers of the State, thereby lessening the established authority of the Government, to undermine the faith of the Kaliparaj in the Government justice, etc. . . . These persons are also reported to have decided to launch upon a vigorous agitation after Dewali against Parsi as well as Bania landlordism No. 3 (i.e.) Gulabbhai Zaveri under the pretext of giving Kaliparaj legal aid, has afforded them a shelter under his roof. Proofs have been coming forth against Nos. 1-2-4 i.e. Tahmankar, Chandorikar and Golla of having illegally taken money from the people, taking advantage of their influence amongst the Kaliparaj. We therefore think it advisable and in interest of the Kaliparaj to keep them away from the contact of such undesirable persons. I, the District Magistrate of Navsari, therefore) under the Fondari Nimbandh (Criminal P. Code) section 580, order Messrs. (1) Wamanrao Tahmankar, (2) Hari Raoji Chandorikar, (3) Gulabbhai S. Zaveri, (4) Shapurji Golla that

(a) They should not enter the territories of Mahuva, Vyara and Songadh (including Vajpur) Talukas, as well as Vankal and Umarpada limits in Mangrol Taluque.

(b) They should not attend any meeting —whether as President or not—nor address the meeting.

(c) *They should give up their offices* in the Kaliparaj Sankat Kivaran Mandal and should have nothing to do with it.

(d) They should have no connection with the Kaliparaj people, should take no part in questions relating to the Kaliparaj, should not allow any of the Kaliparaj people either to come to them or stay in their house, or attempt to give them any legal aid.

(e) They should not without the permission of the Government contribute and get contributed any article or correspondence to any journal or periodical in or outside Navsari.

Finding the situation very serious and thinking it necessary to take immediate steps, the order is being issued exparte without giving these individuals any opportunity to clear their position, and will hold good for 2 months, in default the individuals will be strictly dealt with.

(Sd.) SATYAVRATA MOOKERJI.
Navsari Prant District Magistrate.

"AT HOME" AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were "At Home" on Friday night at the Government House, Malabar Point, to a host of guests. The pleasing ceremony was preceded by an investiture at 9-30 p.m. when His Excellency presented sanads, insignias, badges and medals to several gentlemen as previously announced in a press communique. This followed the "At Home" where about 1,500 guests comprising leading personalities of Bombay society enjoyed the hospitality of Their Excellencies. The Government House garden which always presents a picturesque sight added to its charms the splendour of illuminations which were very pleasing. The pleasure was still enhanced by the sweet music of the Governor's Band which filled the air with soft and melodious tunes. The guests were for a while enveloped in salubrious and harmonious atmosphere which they enjoyed so well. The gathering dispersed late at night after partaking of refreshments which were sumptuously provided.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 50,00,000 in six months' Treasury Bills dated from November 24th to November 30th were opened on November 23rd. The total amount applied for was Rs. 2,70,000. Tenders for six months' Bills at Rs. 97-10 aggregating Rs. 60,000 have been accepted in full and the rest rejected.

The rate for Intermediate Bills from Saturday 24th November to Thursday, 29th November both days inclusive is Rs. [illegible]-10 per cent. for six months' Bills.

Tenders will be received on [illegible] November 30th for Rs. 50,00 000 in [illegible] six months' Bills together for the [illegible] beginning Saturday December 1st to Friday December 7th on the same conditions as above. The bills will be dated at the option of tenderer on any date not being a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act from Saturday to Friday December 1st to December 7th.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

(Continued from previous page.)

member of this Association? If he is, why is he not working in it? If he is, and is not satisfied with the methods of this Association, why does he not work to put his own house in order first? If he is not a member, why does he not become a member of the Association and work? Does he really think there is a need or that it is wise to duplicate Oversea Associations? Too many Associations is very often the cause of the defeat of the objects they are supposed to stand for. All what Mr. Chaturvedi is talking about and more the Association can do: but why it does not do it, is a riddle to Oversea Indians. Mr. Chaturvedi would be well advised, if he desires as there is no doubt he does, to work for the Indians abroad, to aim for a central and strong organisation. A work, humane in itself and urgent, is the cause of the Repatriated Indians in India. What is being done for them by Mr. Chaturvedi and others who would work for Colonial Indians? In one of the previous letters from South Africa appearing in the Columns of this Journal, the case of the Repatriated Indians who dared the dangers of a wild and unknown country to reach Natal was briefly stated. The Indian boat now in the Durban Harbour has a family of repatriated Indians on board who have been prohibited from landing. These cases simply demonstrate that Repatriated Indians will do anything—dare anything to come back to Natal—but what are the causes in India that force these people to leave India. And what are the sufferings of Repatriated Indians in India? Will Mr. Chaturvedi and his friends give this matter their thought and time? There are other aspects of this question but of them another day.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

The General Purposes Committee of the Durban Town Council has decided to ask the Mayor to call a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and other interested bodies with a view to passing a resolution on the subject of Daylight Saving. The idea is: work should commence at 8 a.m. instead of 9 a.m. and cease at 4 p.m. instead of 5 p.m. This would save an hour for the people in the afternoon—to do with it as they will!

NO DUAL DOMICILE.

Mahomed and Yusuf, the Sons of Goolam Rasool who was born in Natal but now holds as well a domiciliary right in the Transvaal, were prohibited from acquiring the Natal Domicile of the father as they were born in the Transvaal—in other words though the father has a dual domicile within the Union the children cannot have like dual Domicile. And the following report speaks for itself:—

At Bloemfontein, the appellate division of the Supreme Court on 15th October, 1923, by a majority of three to two, allowed an appeal against a conviction of Goolam Rasool, an Indian, of contravening Section 20 (a) of the Immigrants' Regulation Act of 1913, in that he had aided and abetted his son, a child of under three years of age, born in the Transvaal, well knowing that his son was prohibited from entering the Province of Natal, and quashed the conviction. Apart from the sharp clash of opinion between the Judges of the Court, the case presents many interesting features. In the course of delivering the majority decision of the Court, Sir William Solomon said: The accused was convicted of the offence of contravening Section 20 (a) of the Immigrats' Regulation Act, 1913, in that he did wrongfully and unlawfully aid or abet one Aziz, an Indian male, to enter or remain in the Natal Province, the said accused well knowing the said Aziz to be prohibited from entering or remaining in the said Province. The accused is an Indian, and is the father of Aziz, who at the time of the charge was a child under three years of age. The father was born in Natal and holds a certificate of domicile issued under the Natal Act 30 of 1903. He left Natal in 1905 and has since that date resided at Pietersburg, in the Transvaal, where he carries on business. In the course of his business he has occasion, from time to time, to visit Natal, which he is admittedly entitled to enter under his Natal certificate of domicile.

On February 9, 1923, he went to Natal from the Transvaal, taking with him his son, Aziz. Thereupon he was interviewed by a police constable, who told him that he would have to take out a temporary permit for his boy. This he refused to do. Aziz was then declared a prohibited immigrant by the police constable, and the accused was charged and convicted of contravening Section 20 (a) of the Immigrants' Regulation Act 1913.

WHAT LAW SAYS.

That section provides that any person who aids or abets any person in entering or remaining within the Union or any Province in contravention of the Act, knowing that person to be prohibited from so entering or remaining, shall be guilty of an offence. For the purpose of my judgment, I accept the decision of the Court below, that the child Aziz is a prohibited immigrant. I am also satisfied on the evidence that the accused knew that Aziz was prohibited from entering or remaining in the Province of Natal. In the judgment of the learned Judge-President in the Court below, it is stated that "it was admitted for the appellant that if Aziz falls within the category of prohibited immigrants the conviction was good." That admission, however, cannot prejudice the accused if in law he was not guilty of committing the offence with which he was charged.

Now the offence charged against the accused is that of aiding or abetting Aziz in entering or remaining in the Province of Natal in contravention of the Act. Before the accused can be convicted, it must be established that Aziz had contravened the Act by entering or remaining in the Union, for if there had been contravention of the Act by Aziz, the accused could not be found guilty of aiding or abetting him. That is a self-evident proposition which is not open to question. Does the evidence prove that Aziz has contravened the Act? It is said that he did so by entering the Province of Natal, but when the Legislature speaks of person contravening a statute by doing something that implies in my opinion the exercise of volition and a conscious act on the part of the offender, and this implication is almost necessarily to be deduced from the section which makes it a criminal offence for one to aid or abet a person to contravene the Act.

It is almost as difficult to conceive of anyone aiding or abetting a person who has no consciousness and can exercise no volition as it is to conceive of one aiding or abetting a dummy. A contravention of this section requires the co-operation of two persons. The one who contravenes the Act and the other who abets him—but there can be no co-operation with one who is devoid of understanding. Now an infant under the age of three is incapable of exercising volition in a matter of this nature. He would be unconscious of the fact that he was being brought from the Transvaal into the Province of Natal, and would have no voice in the matter.

AN ABUSE OF LANGUAGE.

It would, in my opinion, be an abuse of language in these circumstances to say that [illegible] had contravened the Act by entering the [illegible]ince.

[illegible] it is said that the Legislature is not concerned with inquiring how a person came into a Province or whether he came of his own free will or not, that his mere physical presence is sufficient. I agree that if a prohibited immigrant is found in a Province the authorities are entitled to deal with him under the Act, no matter how he came there. Aziz, for instance, being a prohibited immigrant, can be removed from a Province by the immigration officer under Section 6 (1) of the Act. Whether after he had been ordered to leave the Province he can be convicted of a criminal offence under the same section if he is found there, is a question which does not arise for determination. But all this is beside the real question which is not whether he can be treated as a prohibited immigrant if he is found in the Province, but whether he is guilty of contravening the Act by entering the Province. In my opinion there is no justification for so holding, for he did not enter the Province, but was brought in without his knowledge or consent by his father, and it follows that if he did not contravene the Act the accused cannot be found guilty of aiding or abetting him, for the person who contravenes the Act by entering is the principal offender, using the term in the sense of one who consciously breaks the law, and if there has been no breach of the law on his part no one can be found guilty of aiding or abetting him in contravening the Act.

But it is contended that in any event Aziz contravened the Act by remaining in the Province of Natal, but here also knowledge and understanding on his part are necessary. Aziz did not consciously remain in the Province. He was kept there by his father. One does not ordinarily speak of a prisoner remaining in gaol or a lunatic remaining in an asylum, but of his being kept there. All the observations, therefore, which I have made with regard to his entering the Province apply to his remaining there. If, therefore, he was not guilty of contravening the Act by remaining in the Province, the accused cannot be convicted of aiding or abetting him. In my opinion the appeal succeeds and the conviction and sentence must be quashed. The Chief Justice and Sir John Kotze concurred.

THE DISSENTING VIEW.

Mr. Justice De Villiers dissented, holding that the appellant had been rightly convicted on the ground that Aziz was a prohibited immigrant so far as Natal was concerned. As he was an Asiatic and therefore fell within the class which had been declared by a Minister's order to be prohibited immigrants, the appellant had contravened the section under which he had been convicted, because (1) he had aided his son to enter Natal, the entering requiring no conscious act on the part of the prohibited immigrant: (2) he had aided and abetted the entrance of Aziz into Natal by actually bringing him in; and (3) he knew that Aziz had been declared a prohibited immigrant as regards Natal by the immigration officer, and then he had not appealed against the decision.

Sir John Wessels concurred with Mr. Justice De Villiers and said that no doubt curious results might follow the decision to the effect that a child who was incapable of committing an offence by reason of his age could not contravene a statute, but equally curious results would follow if every adult person might freely bring into the Union children under seven, for if children under seven did not contravene the statue, any child might be freely brought in by any adult, whether the adult was the child's parent or not.

HUSBAND SEPARATED FROM WIFE.

Joosab Carrim, who has domiciliary rights in Natal and in Basutoland, is about to be parted from his wife Ila to whom he alleges he was married at Rajkot in Kathiawar. Ila was prohibited and in due course the appeal from the Immigration Officer's decision was heard by the Appeal Board who upheld the Officer's decision. The husband then petitioned the Minister of Interior but to no purpose.

The grounds on which the Immigration Authorities rely are (1) that she has failed to produce evidence from the Indian authorities proving that she is, and identifying her as the wife of Joosab Carrim (but this a matter of proof and given the opportunity it could be, it is said, established) and (2) that he already had a wife in Basutoland—a native woman of that country—to whom he was married under Mohammedan Rites.

It seems difficult to understand how the Immigration Authorities took cognizance of a reputed wife in Basutoland which is not a province or a part of the Union of South Africa. A man may have as many wives as his religion may permit him but he is only entitled to bring one wife into the province in which he has a domiciliary right. This is what Carrim appears to have done. He has a Natal right and he wanted to bring one wife into Natal. He is for the moment helpless!

RESERVED TO EUROPEANS.

A. G. Jadwat, in his capacity as guardian of his minor son, S. A. Jadwat, claimed £200 in the Magistrate's Court, Durban, as damages by reason of his having been assaulted and placed under arrest by officials of the South African Railways and Harbours. The Magistrate found against plaintiff, who is now taking the matter in appeal to the Supreme Court. This is a case —a result of racial differentiation on the railways. Young Jadwat was sitting on a double backed seat on the platform waiting for a train. A European lady was shewn to the same seat and Jadwat was ordered to leave the seat. The boy left the station and was brought back by one of the officials of the Administration. The chief points appear to be: Whether the seat was marked for Europeans only (this is denied by Jadwat and his witnesses) and whether in overtaking the boy—who had gone some distance from the station—and in bringing him back an assault was committed by the officials of the Administration.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Rahim Karrim Khan, of Durban, Barrister-at-Law, is a passenger by S. S. Karapara for Bombay. Mr. Khan has been resident in Durban for many years and was for a very short period Secretary of the National Indian Congress. Mr. Khan also served in the Indian Ambulance Corps under Mr. Gandhi-then Serjt. Major Gandhi- in the Anglo-Boer War. He took over Mr. Gandhi's business as a lawyer in Durban. But for some years he has not taken an active part in Indian Communal affairs. Only very recently he has become a member of the M. K. Gandhi Library founded by Mr. Parsee Rustomjee for Indians. It is hoped that Mr. Khan will return to South Africa determined, as he is in a position well able to do, to serve his countrymen in South Africa. A pleasant and useful sojourn in India is the wish of South African Indians to Mr. Khan.

Tuticorin Port Trust Bill is published in the current issue of the Fort St. George Gazettee. It provides for a constitution of the Board of Trustees to administer the port under the control of the local Government.

It is understood that when Sir Walter Schwabbe, Chief Justice of Madras avails himself of two months' leave preparatory to retirement from December 8th, Justice Spencer, as senior Puisne Judge, will officiate till permanent arrangements are made. Report regarding Justice Coutts Trotter's officiating appears to be not correct.

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

SARDAR JODHSINGH'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 22.

In the Court of Mr. Anderson, Special Magistrate, Sardar Jodhsingh was taken up for further cross-examination. Witness stated that the S. G. P. C. missionary board was not a new institution. The work of religious preaching was initiated by the Gurus themselves. It had always been done by various agencies. Witness named various bodies such as Singh Sabha, Rawalpindi, the Chief Khalsa Diwan and others who employed preachers. Several of the preachers employed by the S. G. P. C. Missionary Board like Bhai Jagat Singh Pardesi, Bhai Labh Singh and Bai Kahan Singh, before their employment by the Missionary Board were employed as preachers of the Chief Khalsa Diwan and other bodies. They were carefully selected. There never was a complaint against those preachers of being agitators or mischief-makers. The necessity for the Board was to extend the area of such work. Besides, one of the objects of the S.G.P.C. was to arrange for religious education and preaching of the Sikh religion, where necessary. Another object expressed by Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh was to convert the depressed classes. It was intended to start a Missionary College for the training of preachers. Witness was asked to formulate a scheme on the basis of such Colleges in America, England and India. Its curriculum was to be based on purely religious lines. Asked if the Missionary Board had instructed the preachers to spread sedition, witness replied no such instructions had ever been given by the Board. Witness had also been preaching so had Sardar Bahadur Mahtabsingh, Sardar Tejasingh Samundri and several other accused, whom the witness named. They delivered purely religious lectures and converted people to the Sikh faith. The preachers were sent to large fairs and on occasions of big gatherings like the Chief Khalsa Diwan arranged for preaching on a large scale. On the occasion of the King's Darbar at Delhi, pamphlets were distributed and a *langar* or free kitchen opened. Witness and others had been invited by the Singh Sabha, Lucknow, on the occasion of the Congress of 1916. The Singh Sabha bore travelling and other expenses of the preachers as usual. The Chief Khalsa Diwan also paid such expenses. Sardar Tejasingh Samundri and others went to the Gaya Congress on a similar errand. The S.G.P.C. paid the expenses. The pamphlets distributed were obtained from the Khalsa Tract Society and were purely religious. The accused who went were quite capable of dealing with religious subjects. At every Sikh Diwan singing of hymns was a necessity. Religious musicians who accompanied the preachers were designated *taqi patha*. If it was only a single musician he was called *sawa lakh*, that is a lakh and a quarter (Laughter.) Similarly, those who managed the free kitchen were styled the *langar jatsa*. Witness spoke from experience as he had managed the *langar* at the Sikh educational Conferences for many years, and was styled a Jathedar. The proceedings of the meetings of the Board were sent to the S. G. P. C. Witness stated that Sardar Bahadur Mahtabsingh had made a statement at one of the Board meetings that their preachers had gone so far as Afghanistan.

Witness added that Sardar Mahtabsingh had also formulated a scheme for the extension of the area of Missionary work and the scheme was now being acted upon as far as possible. Witness said he or the Missionary Board had received no complaints that any of their preachers had preached sedition nor had any of them been convicted of sedition so far as witness knew.

Sardar Jodhsing, continuing, said wherever Guru Nanak went and was successful in his preaching he asked the people to establish a Gurdwara and sangat or congregation. The Gurdwara was meant to be a place where the congregation assembled to worship God. The existence of the Gurdwara was also necessary that rites and ceremonies practised in the Gurdwara and the teaching of religion given there should be according to the tenets of Guru Nanak and other Gurus. Sikhs and their Gurdwaras underwent suffering and persecution at the hands of the people as well as the Governments as a matter of common history.

Mr. Petman said he would allow the question if the words "in pre-British times" were added. Raizada Bhagatram said he had no objection to the addition. Those who had given their lives to prevent or remove sacrileges in the Gurdwaras were known in the Sikh history as Shahids or martyrs. It was part of the daily prayer of the Sikhs to remember all martyrs and to draw attention to their deeds. This prayer was called *ardas* and it must be said in every Gurdwara where the Sikhs assembled. Even a single individual offering his prayer would recite the same. Asked to recite the same, witness said if he did so, the accused and every one in Court would have to keep standing while he recited it. Eventually witness was asked to put in a rendering of it in English on the file. Witness was allowed to go for the rest of the day, as he had to attend Guru Nanak's birthday celebrations.

After lunch, to-day, Sub-Inspector Jagat singh, C. I. D., was put into the witness box to depose merely on the preliminary issue to connect the accused with conspiracy. Witness stated he knew Risaldar Ranjodh singh who had come to Amritsar previously on the occasion of Guru-ka-Bagh affair. He had delivered a speech at the Akal Takht. He then became President of the Shromani Akal Dal. He was Jathedar of the second Military pensioners. The Jath that went to Guru-ka-Bagh was arrested there and sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment. Witness said Kirpal Singh used to be Stage Secretary in the Diwan held at the Akal Takht in the mornings and in Bagh Guru in the evening, in connection with the Nabha affair. The Stage Secretaries' duty was to introduce the speakers as they appeared.

Cross-examination was reserved.

EVIDENCE OF ASST. SUPDT. of POLICE

The last witness, Mr. Kilburn, Assistant Superintendent of Police, deposed that Risaldar Ranjodh Singh and 150 other Guru-ka-Bagh prisoners were released from the Rawalpindi Jail and defied the orders not to proceed through the civil station or cantonments, and the police had to use force to prevent their doing so.

Examined by Mr. Petman Crown Counsel Mr. Kilburn stated that he knew Risaldar Ranjodh Singh first when he with 150 other Gurukabagh prisoners was released from Rawalpindi jail. Before their release witness had orders that they should not pass through the civil station or cantonments on their way to the railway station. Witness reached the gate of the jail before they were released. Witness was in charge of a police party. The instructions were explained to the released prisoners.

Raizada Bhagat Ram objected to this evidence being irrelevant as the alleged conspiracy had not been proved first as required by the Court's ruling.

Mr. Petman for the Crown contended that the evidence he was tendering piecemeal was to prove a conspiracy.

Witness continuing said Risaldar Ranjodh Singh had refused to obey these orders. Witness had explained these orders to the Risaldar. Witness gave the Risaldar every reasonable opportunity to carry out these orders, but the Risaldar defied. Witness gave the Risaldar another minute to obey the order and informed him that otherwise force would have to be used. The Risaldar still refused and witness had to treat the Risaldar and his colleagues as an unlawful assembly. On witness' order police advanced and forced Ranjodhsingh and his companions to go along a certain way. When the Police had pushed the *jatha* to move a hundred yards Risaldar Ranjodh Singh asked an Indian daffadar of mounted police in witness' presence to take away the police. The police then stopped five or six yards from the *Jatha* and Risaldar Ranjodh Singh took away the *Jatha* along the required road. Witness was with the Jatha until it had left the city by a road which did not cross the civil station or the cantonments.

Cross-examined by Raizada Bhagat Ram, Counsel for defence, witness stated that Mr. Bowring, Superintendent of police had given witness the orders. The orders were not in writing. Witness did not make any inquiry as to the sections under which these orders had been issued, because witness knew this himself. Asked if when prisoners were released from jail under a lawful warrant and witness surrounded them with a police force it did not amount to a rearrest, witness said it was not so. Witness placed a police force to stop the Jatha going to civil station and the cantonments leaving the road; it passed through the fields. Part of city for the prisoners was not a metalled road; it passed through the fields. Par tof it was a bridle path and part of it was kutcha road. Asked if he had passed that way before, witness replied that he had. Witness agreed that even if one secured an ekka the hire would be much more by that way. Raizada Bhagat Ram said and yet you forced them to go by that way. Witness replied that the Jatha was walking on foot. The Jatha asked witness by what order they were being taken by a particular way. They also asked witness to show them a written order. They asked whether it did not amount to a rearrest. The conduct of the jatha showed that they were not satisfied with the witness' oral order. Ranjod Singh acted as their spokesman. Witness stated that Ranjodh Singh did not use any violent language but his attitude was insolent. Witness at the time was a probationary Assistant Superintendent acting as Assistant Superintendent. Witness knew Ranjodh Singh's rank. He was a Risaldar. Witness talked with Ranjodh Singh partly in Hindustani and partly in English. Witness admitted that his knowledge of Hindustani was not perfect. Witness could not give the exact words used by Ranjodh Singh. Police were stationed a hundred yards from the jail.

Raizada Bhagatram to witness: Can you conceive of a case in which a man was hurt and would not grumble to you or did witness not conceive of it in the case of an Indian. Witness replied he could conceive of such a case. Witness said he did try to talk with Ranjodh Singh gently and to persuade him when he came out of jail. Witness talked with Ranjodh Singh on general topics.

Asked if the jatha committed any violence witness stated that the jatha did not hit any one, they pushed up against the police. Raizada Bhagatram to witness: They wanted to pass and police stood in their way and so they met. Witness replied they pushed against the police. Witness saw them doing it. Raizada Bhagatram asked if witness tried to understand and what was their objection to go by the way pointed out to them, witness replying said their view was that having been released they were entitled to go by any way they liked. Witness said he waited for ten or fifteen minutes then he gave them a minute to decide. Witness said the reason for not allowing a procession of 150 persons to pass the civil station or cantonments was that it would cause a disturbance and also obstruct the traffic. Asked if the real released prisoners had wanted to go in batches of five would witness have allowed them to go. Witness replied in the negative. Asked if they had desired to go in a single file would witness have allowed them to go. Witness said he would not have allowed them. Witness said he would not have permitted any procession to pass. By the word procession witness understood any body of men in military or semi-military formation. If only five of the jatha had asked to go by themselves by a separate way witness would have permitted them to go. Witness said he would not have allowed batches of five passing in succession say at the distance of 100 yards from one another. Witness did not see any police man striking Ranjodh Singh with a cane.

Re-examined by Mr. Petman witness said none of the Jatha asked witness to allow him to take a tonga when the prisoners were let off from the jail. They stood together and formed a band. Witness stated to Court that he wanted to make clear what actually took place when the order to use force was given. The police moved unto where the Jatha stood thus the two parties came into contact. The Court adjourned to Monday the 26th November.

RECEPTION TO H H. THE GAEKWAR.

IMPRESSIVE FUNCTION IN JAIMAHAL PALACE.

His Highness Maharajah Sir Sayajirao Gaikwad of Baroda arrived in Bombay from Europe yesterday noon by the P. and O. S.S. "Maloja". There was a very large and distinguished gathering present at the Ballard Pier to welcome him. Among those present were Sir Manubha N. Mehta, the Dewan of Baroda, Mr. Killachand Devchand, and His Highness Sirdar Sardar Syedia Tahir Shaifuddin the head of the Borad community of Baroda. His Highness was received on board the "Maloja" by the Dewan of the State, and by the Private Secretary and an A.D.C. to the Governor of Bombay who accompanied him ashore. On landing a salute of 21 guns was fired and His Highness was profusely garlanded by the State officials and representatives of his subjects. His Highness then inspected the guard of honour furnished by the Baroda State Light Infantry and the 7th Rajputs with band and colours outside the Mole, after which he drove away to Jai Mahal Palace in the Napean Sea Road Malabar Hill in a state carriage accompanied by the A.D.C. and escorted by the Bodygard of H.E. the Governor. The large and enthusiastic crowd cheered His Highness as he drove away.

WELCOME ADDRESS.

At 5 p.m. in the afternoon a reception ceremony was held in Jai Mahal Palace, Napean Sea Road and the gathering included many distinguished gentlemen. There were representatives of Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis and among those present were Sir Dinsha Wacha, Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, and Mr. Narottam Morarji.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas then read out the first welcome address, which was as follows:—

"May it please Your Highness,"—We, representing your Highness's numerous friends and admirers in Bombay and in the country, some of whom are also your Highness's subjects, beg to offer you a most cordial welcome on your return to our native land. In doing so, we beg respectfully to convey to your Highness and Her Highness the Maharani our sincere sympathy with you in the premature death of your beloved son, Prince Jaysing Rao, who was well known to all those who had come in contact with him for his many promising qualities and who had his life been spared, would have been a source of strength to your Highness as well as the State. We pray that the Almighty might give you strength and health and long life to serve your people and your country in the many ways in which your Highness has already advanced their interests.

Your Highness, we may be pardoned for taking this opportunity of referring to the great shock which the unfortunate mistake of a News Agency caused to your Highness's subjects and countrymen. Your Highness's name has been so long and so closely associated with so many sides of our national life that it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the unfortunate mistake temporarily spread sorrow and grief from one end of the country to the other. The subsequent correction of the error was received with a great sigh of relief and we are glad to see your Highness in person to-day and to wish you long life and prosperity. While on this point we should like to assure your Highness, in view especially of some ill-natured remarks in certain prejudiced quarters, of the continued and unabated confidence of your countrymen in your patriotism and deep concern for the public weal. We beg to remain, Your Highness's most obedient servants, Fazulbhai Currimbhoy, Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Magnilal Parbhoodas, Manilal Goculbhai, Lalubhai Samaldas, R. D. Tata, Kilchand Devchand, Mangaldas Girdhardas Mahomedali Baksabhoy, and others."

His Highness was then garlanded and presented with a beautiful Silver Casket.

Address of welcome were also presented on bhalf of the Bombay Branch of the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha of Bombay.

His Highness, who was visibly affected by the cordiality of the welcome given to him, in replying to all the addresses, in a few well chosen words thanked them all for the same. He said that he was too much over powered by the seniments of grattude ti express his inner feelings adquately for the very hearty welcome accorded to him by his countrymen on his return to theMotherland after a long stay in Europe. He assured them that he would always try his utmost to act up to the ideals and expectation conveyed in the welcome addresses. He desired to thank them once again for their sympathy in his recent misfortune and the deep cordiality shown to him.

His Highness then freely mixed among those assembled and had a word or two for everyone present.

The function, which was altogether an impressive one terminated shortly after 6 p.m.

THE NAWAB OF JANJIRA.

H. H. Sidi Mohamed Khan, the minor Nawab Saheb of Janjira, arrived in Bombay yesterday *en route* to Rajkot where he is proceeding to join the Rajkumar College for his education, Murud, the head quarters of Janjira, had been witnessing during the last fortnight, a series of entertainments in commemoration of the event of the minor Nawab's departure. His Highness left Janjira on Friday morning at 10-30 a.m. when he was given a hearty send-off by his loving subjects. On arriving at Bombay at 2 p.m., a large number of H. H.'s subjects greeted him warmly at the Alexandra Docks. After visiting H. H. the Governor and Lady Lloyd to-day at noon His Highness leaves for Rajkot this evening by the Gujarat Mail at 8-30 p.m.

All Bhil *Garashias* of Idar State who were arrested by that State and about whose release Mr. Manilal Kothare had made representations have except one Kala Mukhi been released.—(A.P.)

Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameswar Prasad Singh Bahadur of Gidhaur died of heart failure on the 22nd inst. at Sri Vicas Palace.

Mr. Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways, is proceeding on a lengthy tour in the South of India during December, visiting Cochin, Madras, Dharmshkoti and other places. The tour will be of special interest in view of the the forthcoming railway development in that part of the country.

INDIAN SERVICES.

"INDISPENSABILITY" OF THE EUROPEAN.

WHY HE SHOULD BE GIVEN MORE PAY AND ALLOWANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

In a closely reasoned and lucid memorandum extending to sixty foolscap pages in print, submitted to the Lee Commission which assembled here to-day, the United Provinces Association of European Government Servants has set forth in detail the point of view of the Services on the question of service conditions. The questionnire on the organisation of the Services is dealt, with in a small note. The Association is drawn from fourteen different services including the I.C.S., I.P., I.F.S., I.E.S., I.A.S., P.W.D., Its membership totals 327 representing above seventy per cent. of those eligible and is distributed through all grades of service including both senior and junior officers. The Association thus claims to speak authoritatively for Europeans in the superior services in the United Provinces.

A perusal of the document shows that the main basis of argument which has been used by the Association to examine the question threadbare from their point of view is that the existing emoluments far from leaving the old margin actually make it impossible for many of the officers to make both ends meet, and that for political, financial and social reasons, service in India is becoming increasingly difficult. Demand for financial amelioration in various forms, Parliamentary guarantee and the curbing of the Indian politician's unjust raids on his position and prospect are put forward. The question of medical attendance by European doctors is examined with particular vehemence. The Medical Service described as the key service, the supply of a sufficient number of Europeans in which, would determine the European element in other services, The Association points at outset that it is not antagonistic to the Reforms in principle, or to general Indianisation which is their natural concomitant.

SERVICES' ACHIEVEMENTS.

It feels proud at the accomplishment of Europeans in so moulding India that some form of national self-government has become conceivable. It assures that Europeans are not unwilling to continue to guide India, but that while accepting a policy of justice to India politically, they could not let justice be denied to them. It is recognised that formation of the Association though against all past traditions of the service, had been necessitated by the force of circumstances and by the need of protection for European Government servants. Officers had joined it reluctantly, but under pressure of circumstance. The Association asks whether Europeans are required in future? If they are, they should have just and fair treatment, and security and reasonable comfort. If they are not required, adequate compensation should be granted for their past services and destruction of their future prospects. The Association relies on the Royal Commission to restore confidence, security and contentment of the European servants. The Association feels difficulty about interpreting the term 'Superior Civil Services," and hopes that besides the All-India Services, the Commission will also examine the question of financial and general relief to other services held by Europeans such as Accounts, Ecclesiastical, Industries, Posts and Telegraphs, Civil Veterinary and Opium Departments, State Railways, Educational posts like principals, professors and assistant professors, agricultural engineer's etc. It is also urged that retrospective effect be given to the concessions from 1st January 1923 which coincide closely with the announcement of the appointment of the Commission.

HOLDING THE BALANCE.

In submitting their opinion on the questionnaire relating to the organisation of the Services, the Association observes that democratic rulers in all countries must rely on permanent officials for guidance. Indian Ministers have a further handicap compared with British Cabinet Ministers who have been trained in a social and political environment, which has developed out of centuries of self-government. It would not be consistent with the responsibilities to the Crown to weaken the support to Indian Ministers from the permanent officials. But the policy of the Ministers in these provinces in replacing Europeans by Indians in the Secretariat for political and probably experimental purposes, had made the administration suffer and the continuation of a similar policy would further lower the standard below that consistent with the responsibilities of the Crown in India. Further, to hold the balance between opposed communities and to utilize the troops to advantage, European officials are essential. It is urged that the displacement of European officials by Indians should not be far in advance of the Indianisation of the Army, otherwise there may be a danger of military control ousting civil control on all occasions when the use of troops is necessary. The reduction of Europeans must therefore be slow and cautious. During the process the European, by virtue of his training and experience and in anticipation of his final disappearance, should be less engaged in the minor details of local administration in the district and should be given wider charges and an opportunity to exercise advisory powers to the full.

CONSTRUCTIVE SCHEME SUGGESTED.

The Association emphasises that while experimenting with reforms peace and prosperity should not be jeopardised, and suggests its constructive scheme as follows: "District charges of all services in specified districts be gradually handed over to Indians recruited and controlled on a provincial basis, the more important and difficult being maintained under immediate charge of Imperial Service Officers. The Indian District Officer at charges so handed over, will carry out and be responsible for all the details of administration, just as the District Officer at present. Over a group of three such district charges will be placed an Officer of the Imperial Service to watch, advise and control when necessary, but to interfere as little as possible. He will move freely through the area under his general control in order to remain in close touch with the situation and keep Government informed. Such Officers will be stationed at a large centre most accessible to their charges, but not necessarily within them. In this way many difficulties will disappear, Indianisation will proceed without excessive loss of control, a practical test of the possibility of a further relaxation of control will be forthcoming, the cost of administration will decrease and problems of pay become simplified. The Indian District Officer, being a Provincial Officer service in his own country, will require less salary than the present District Officer and the cadre of the Imperial Service Officers will decrease. Thus, three distinct grades of pay will emerge; first, for the Deputy District Officer; second, for the Provincial District Officer; and third, for the Imperial Service Officer. In a more responsible position the Europeans will be grouped together in large centres and the medical problem will solve itself, the housing problem will also be more easily dealt with, amenities of life will increase and the Indian Service will regain much of its old attraction." With the growth of responsibility the need for the European would gradually disappear, but the Association feels the time is not auspicious to foretell the rapidity of these developments.

On the question of future control the Association points out that neither the local Government nor the Government of India yet command in England the confidence and trust that the Secretary of State can command, and they would not be able to recruit a European of the class and type required. The present control and guarantees must therefore, continue and the additional guarantees asked for the existing Service men must also extend to future recruits. The Association opines that the system of short term contract would not serve well for ordinary posts. The future recruit, in the face of the uncertainty after the report of the Statutory Commission of 1929, should be offered at the time of recruitment the option of retirement in 1929 or subsequent years on a proportionate pension plus compensation for the loss of a career on the same terms as are put forward hereafter. The Association admits that the necessity no longer exists for the Secretary of State to appoint or control Indian officers. It feels that it would in certain cases be necessary to organise a separate Superior Provincial Service with better pay and prospects than that of the existing Provincial Service.

PROTECTION TO OFFICERS.

Replying to the question whether, taking into consideration the constitutional position, pay, allowances, prospects and pensions of the Services were safeguarded, the Association answers emphatically in the negative. It declares that Section 96B, which was inserted at the suggestion of the Joint Committee, has failed to achieve its object. Service men feel that their pay is adversely affected by the curtailment of the prospects of promotion by attempts to abolish or hold in abeyance the Imperial Service non-votable posts, promotions from the Provincial to the Imperial Services, in a manner which has resulted in serious loss of seniority to men already in the Imperial Service, and racial preference under political pressure by appointing Indians to Secretariat posts which are generally a step towards selective promotion, thereby adversely affecting the Europeans' prospects. Instances are quoted to bear out the above statements. The Association knows that the instrument of instruction enjoins on the Governors to safeguard all the members of the Services, their rights and privileges, but the political situation generally influences the Governor. The case of Sir Claud de la Fosse and the resignation of the two Ministers is quoted to show the difficulty of the Governor protecting Government servants when politics are in question. In a case of disciplinary action too, the Governor-in-Council or acting with the Minister may take such action against which appeal is to be made to the same Governor who has acted with his Councillors previously, and the higher authorities are seriously prejudiced by the presumption that the Governor has already given due consideration to the rights and equities of the case. As an instance of adverse effect by decisions regarding rules, regulations and orders, is given the interpretation on the pledges to war service entrants. The Association urges a liberal interpretation of the rules so as to enable the maximum of benefit available under them, and the grant of rights in the case of war service entrants with retrospective effect. The measures of relief suggested by the Association are the constitution of a statutorily provided for Public Services Commission with suitable functions, and the safeguarding of existing and accruing rights by legislation and compensation in the form of personal allowances to all officers deprived of promotion by the abolition of posts.

INADEQUATE ALLOWANCES.

On the question of allowances the Association observes there is perhaps no single matter which has engendered so much distrust in the Services as that of inadequate allowances, which has been continually misapplied and misunderstood. The efforts of the Retrenchment Committee to cut down special allowances for posts of special responsibility and risk is strongly deprecated, and a protest is lodged against the reduction in travelling expenses. A case is quoted of refusal by a local council of Rs. 100 per mensem allowances to the Provincial Forest Service, which had been agreed to by the Government of India as well as by the Secretary of State. As the matter related to a transferred subject, the vote of the local council overruled even the Secretary of State and the Governor did not certify it. The matter was not considered of sufficient emergency to justify the use of exceptional powers. The Association, therefore, urges that the rates of all allowances of all classes for European officers should be fixed by the Secretary of State and should remain under his control and be non-votable.

The question of pensions is next examined by the Association. Attention is drawn to the fact that Indians consider some charges as a drain on India and the Extremist had already openly repudiated them. As pension charges would lie on Indian finances for many years to come, it is felt that owing to financial mismanagement or internal disorders the credit of the Indian Government may deteriorate and its currency become debased, resulting in default in remitting to England funds necessary to meet home charges, including pensions.

GUARANTEE FOR PENSIONS.

A guarantee for pensions is, therefore, urged from the British Government, such as was given to the Royal Irish Constabulary by Act of Parliament. It is pointed out that if the pension was secure the guarantee will cost the British Government nothing, but that if there was a risk it was unfair to ask the British Services to bear that risk, that in any case the British Government would have the means to enforce the obligations which retired officials could not have. The other alternative put forward is the retaining of sufficient funds of the Government of India in England to defray pension charges. It is further suggested that pensions should take the form of annuities purchased from the British Government by the Government of India. The right to commute the whole pension should be granted, and pensions must remain non-votable under the control of the Secretary of State whatever constitutionary changes may be introduced. As a Minister is alleged to have stood in the way of a justly-earned special additional pension, it is proposed by the Association that the rules be altered so as to make the formulation of a definite charge a necessary condition for withholding such a pension. The present position in regard to proportionate pensions is considered unsatisfactory as it does not concede a compensation for loss of career and is restricted in its application. The grant of compensation on the Egyptian analogy is demanded. It is pointed out that although the changes may not be comparable with Egypt, yet the total effect of examination after every ten years would be equally radical. Moreover it would be cheaper for Government to pay a smaller sum now than larger amounts in the event of further radical changes. The Association points out that insurance companies are declining to insure such pensions as they have no statutory guarantee, and it is urged that such guarantee should be given. An extension of the terms to specified officers, such as those employed in Ecclesiastical, Accounts, Railways, etc., is solicited, and further, the proportionate pension scheme is considered incomplete and precarious till the option to retire be extended beyond 1929.

INADEQUATE PAY.

The question of inadequacy of pay is examined in the memorandum at considerable length. The budget of a married officer with two children, living according to a moderate economic standard, is given. The pay of the P. W. D. is taken as representative of the majority of the Services, and it is shown that such an officer at the age of 30, gets only Rs. 775 per mensem, while living economically his expenses go up to Rs. 1,183, and at the age of 48 he gets Rs. 1,625, and has to spend Rs. 2,159. According to the budget, the officer is always heavily on the debit side on the basis of the existing pay. At the age of 48 his monthly expenses are: Provident Fund contribution Rs. 142, Insurance Rs. 110. Income-tax Rs. 126, Rent Rs. 142. Servants Rs. 208. Household Expenses Rs. 250, Clothes Rs. 131, Incidental Rs. 150. Club Rs. 50. Hills Expenses Rs. 250, Education of Children at Home Rs. 500, Conveyance Rs. 50. and Medical and Dental Rs. 50. In addition, he incurs another Rs. 1,000 per mensem for remittances to England The Association points out that unlike Western countries the Oriental force of custom and climatic and other conditions make it impossible for a European to live below a particular standard and adjust his expenses to income. He has, for instance, to maintain three establishments, one at home for his children, the other at the hills for his wife and at his official residence for himself, and the difficulty is widespread as five-sixths of the European officers are married.

The Association observes "the average European officer entered the Service under the impression, so general in England, that Indian pay was pitched on a liberal scale to compensate for banishment risks and discomfort of tropical residence, but the troubles of his daily life and the hopelessness of his future prospects have brought bitter disillusionment. The father of the past, satisfied with life in India naturally chose an Indian career for his son, but the father of the present is convinced that he would be acting unfairly to his son to condemn him to the anxieties and financial embarrassments of the Indian service. With increasing Indianisation, the absence of intercourse for the Briton with his countrymen was becoming marked. Unless the lot of the married men is substantially ameliorated, he is determined not to condemn his son or other Briton whom he can influence to the Indian service, and it is this which has struck at the root of recruitment, resulting in the eventual severance of the traditions of the Indian service which had proved of such benefit to the country in the past."

It is pointed out that if they had not patriotically declined to accept an increase in salary during the war, recommended by the Islington Commission, they would have been well off to-day. As it is, even the small gain had been lost over the exchange transaction. They had felt lulled into comparative satisfaction when so astute a financer as Mr. Montagu was deceived by the prospects of the permanency of the exchange level, but the Association finds that they have been duped. No less marked has been the decrease in the amenities of life. The old time pride in the work and appreciation of the people had disappeared. He is called upon to put into force measures in which he has no faith. He sees the administration losing efficiency and is helpless. His labour of years was destroyed by the incendiary forest fire of 1921 Disturbances have become common and the District Officer cannot rely on Government support in the same measure as before. He is afraid that his family and wife who are subjected to insults in the streets may fall prey to mob violence, and although non-cooperation has subsided, the expression of preference for violence and ever-increasing hatred of the British at Delhi Congress showed that the past phase of non-coopera-tion may recur. Tours had now no attractions, European clubs were closing, medical attendance by his countryman was becoming difficult and prohibitive, prestige is gone and with it the instrument which makes Government in the East the easiest still.

The Association feels that though money cannot compensate for the loss of the old pleasure and pride in work, the officer can justifiably claim higher remuneration for the increasing unpleasantness and responsibilities in his duties, while to secure future recruits the necessity of a greater monetary inducement was obvious. The Association therefore puts forward a proposal that, in addition to the present employments, they be granted overseas pay rising from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 per mensem, plus overseas married pay at a flat rate of Rs. 150 per mensem, plus a safeguard of exchange compensation allowance on the basis of 1sh. 4d. if exchange fell below that level. Adjustment to prices and exchange are considered unnecessary, but if insisted upon periodical examination is preferred to any mathematical formula.

PASSAGE ALLOWANCE.

On the question of passages the Association points to the increase in cost. The fact that the old Service men did not get passages now claimed, did not apply to present day conditions, as the margin left in the past was sufficient to cover passage charges. The relief claimed is, firstly, free passages, first class by train and first class (B) P. and O. by steamship from the Indian Station to the overseas port and back for an officer and his family once in four years counting for leave, secondly that no restriction be imposed as to line or boat, and thirdly a widow and family be repatriated in every case of an officer dying. The Association emphasises that the passage allowance be separate and not incorporated in the pay, as it would be swollen by other urgent necessities, but if an enhancement of pay was decided upon to meet this demand it should be Rs. 40 and Rs. 60 monthly over the bachelor's and married officer's pay, respectively. The restoration of exchange compensation allowance is not desired, except as safeguard.

As regards house rent, the Association points to the insufficiency of accommodation, as residences formerly occupied by Europeans were now in increasing degree being used by Indians The rent of houses built by Government was high, as these were constructed when the price of material, cost of labour and rate of interest was abnormal, and should be reduced. It is claimed that no officer be posted to a station unless there was adequate accommodation and that in no case should the rent charged exceed 10 per cent. of the pay. A more liberal interpretation of Fundamental Rule 45 (E) is also urged.

Replying to the question regarding leave rules, the Association advocates that in view of the more exacting nature of the work and the absence of amenities and the old margin over pay, Government should now remove the limit to the amount of leave granted on average pay as prescribed in Fundamental Rules 81 (B) and reconsider the rules regulating maxima of leave and furlough pay.

PENSIONS NOT SUFFICIENT.

The Association further quotes figures to show the inadequacy of the pensions and the comparative low purchasing power of the pensions now and when fixed. Owing to racial preference, there is an increasing uncertainty of an opportunity to earn an administrative pension. The comparative injustice to uncovenented service men in respect of pension is impressed and the relief claimed is that a £750 pension be granted at 25 years' service and an administrative pension be sanctioned irrespective of the total service. Other measures advocated are a pension of £30 per annum for each year of service for officers who cannot complete 25 years' service before the age of 55 and war service should count for pension and the increase of pension granted in 1919 be given also to officers who retired before 1913. For invalids the same rates of pension are claimed as for proportionate pension. Figures are quoted to show that the provident fund of the non-pensionable Services cannot purchase an annuity in sterling comparable with the pension claimed for the uncovenanted service after 25 years' service. This should be remedied and the principle of proportionate pensions be extended to these posts. As for preferability of pension or provident fund, the Association regrets it cannot be determined till the terms of the Government contribution to the provident fund be known. The option must be left to individuals. A family pension fund is preferred and a claim is put forward for its institution for members of the uncovenanted services.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

Last of all, the Association deals with the question of medical attendance, which it considers the most vital factor in the future of the European Services in India. Cases are quoted to prove that the average Indian doctor is an unsuitable medical attendant for himself, and in the majority of cases is an impossible one for a family. The Indian's non-acquaintance with European diseases, diet and conditions of midwifery and his social conservatism make him less useful for the European. Moreover, it is essential that a medical attendance should inspire confidence in the patient, which the Indian generally did not. The Association therefore views with grave concern the rapid process of elimination of European doctors. The history of the past three years is quoted to show that the politician, recognising the Medical Service as the key service to the continuance of Europeans in India, has set himself to eliminate the European element from this Service to the full extent of his power. Facts are next submitted to show how that the European Civil Surgeon, recruited from the I.M.D. has been most unjustly treated compared with Indian Civil Surgeons from the U. P. Medical Service. It is pointed out that under the existing rule a premium is placed on misdemeanour and a discount on superior merit and efficiency. The I. M. D. Civil Surgeon resented this treatment, and unless the position was rectified, he would be driven to go out, against prospect Europeans must lodge the strongest protest. The powerlessness of Government and the hostile attitude of the Council and the absence of specialists including dentists, is dealt with at length. The relief claimed is the grant of an overseas married pay, the alteration of Civil Service Regulation 1,136 in respect of travelling expenses, increase of the number of European doctors in civil employ and justice for the I. M. D. The Association is convinced that the rapid dwindling of European doctors must be checked if service in India was not to become impossible. An officer will face discomfort, abuse, misrepresentation and unlimited work with cheerfulness, but he is not prepared to gamble with his health, much less with the lives of his wife and family in a climate which favours the rapid onset of the more fatal forms of disease.

LEGISLATION.

The Association concludes: "It is presumably because the Imperial Services are held to be indispensable to India that their pecuniary and other larger interests are retained under the control of the Secretary of State. An anomalous position arises when in a matter so vital to their interests, that their continuance largely depends upon it, neither the Governor nor the Secretary of State should have power to protect these services from the political caprices of a local Council. It, therefore, urges both in the interests of all European Government servants and for the credit of Government itself, firstly that the conditions of service in the I. M. S. be made such that it will again attract recruits from England; secondly, that the present disabilities and grievances of the European doctor be immediately removed; and thirdly, that the position with regard to European medical attendance be definitely faced and the present policy be reversed." If, in order to ensure these objects, legislation is necessary, the Association asks that this be undertaken without delay so that in cases of injustice as well as emergency the Governor may legally be enabled to extend that protection to the Government servant which is enjoined upon him by his instrument of instructions.

EDUCATIONAL COLONY.

A NEW CALCUTTA SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

An effort is now being made helped by leading men of the different communities to give a concrete example of the "educational colony" suggested by Captain Petavel. Mr. M. A. E. Alexander has offered land and buildings if others come forward to help. The Maharajah of Kasimbazar has given Rs. 5,000 in addition to his munificent monthly allowance and Mrs. Sushila Sundari Rs. 4,000 besides smaller subscriptions towards carrying out the scheme.

Captain Petavel, interviewed in this connection said the plan he advocated was really a very old one. He was recommending a return to the ideas of Plato strongly endorsed by Ruskin in educational matters. The practical side of education should be treated as of paramount importance. It could be well given only by "Associating the children with their elders in their work". This had hitherto been regarded as impossible under modern conditions. Captain Petavel added that progress both in agriculture and in industry had so simplified the work that if we made our schools, half schools and half labour colonies in which boys would produce useful things for their own homes, starting practical work from the day they joined they would be in many ways as good as adults when they were fourteen or fifteen. This made the old plan feasible again. With a comparatively small staff of adult workers and senior boys as "leading hands" the labour colony schools could do real work and the children bring useful things home so that if the school days were somewhat prolonged it would not matter. He urged that in a very simple and direct ways practical education would solve the whole problem of unemployment.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee will take the oral evidence of the following witnesses on Monday, the 26th instant, at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard:—

(1) Captain H. Morland, R. I. M., Port Officer, Bombay, 11 a.m.; (2) Engr. Lt. Commander E. S. Borner, R. I. M., Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, 11-45 a.m.; (3) Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, M. L. A., J.P., 2-30 p.m.; (4) Representative, Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, 3-15 p.m.

Two war memorials are to be unveiled at Ferozepur on 3rd December by General Sir William Birdwood, G. O. C., Northern Command. One memorial is to the officers and men who fell in the great war from the 20th D. C. O. Infantry (Brownlows Punjabis) now 2nd battalion of the 14th Punjab Regiment, and the other to the officers and men of the 19th, 22nd and 24th Punjabis (now 1st, 3rd and 4th Battalions, respectively), from the 14th Punjab Regiment, as constituted under post-war reorganisation schemes.—(A. P.)

The graduates and ex-students of the Bahauddin College, Junagad, sent the following telegram to show their deep sorrow for the sudden death of Prof. Khan, to the Principal of the College:—"Kindly convey our heartfelt condolences for sudden death of Prof. Khan, to bereaved family. We earnestly pray that his soul be in peace. Earnestly request to start memorial fund for the deceased."

"THE WRECKERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sorry that Mr. Baptista has chosen to attack me in his letter to you in your issue of the 21st instant. I am surprised that he has done so without acquainting himself with proper facts of the case. The Swaraj Party has never made a secret of its objective viz: "mend or end the Councils," and emphasis has always been laid on this. The manifesto of the Swaraj Party issued so long back as March last contains the following explicit pronouncement:

"The Party will set up Nationalist candidates throughout the country to contest and secure seats in the Legislative Councils and the Assembly at the forthcoming general elections on the following basis:—They will, when they are elected, present on behalf of the country its legitimate demands as formulated by the Party as soon as the elections are over and ask for their acceptance and fulfilment within a reasonable time by Government. If the demands are not granted to the satisfaction of the Party the occasion will then arise for the elected members belonging to the Party to adopt a policy of uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction within the Councils with a view to make Government through the Councils impossible. But before adopting such a policy the representatives of the Party in the Councils will, if necessary, strengthen themselves by obtaining the express mandate of the electorate in this behalf."

The Election Bulletin No. 2 issued by the Bombay Branch of Swaraj Party specifically mentioned that those Congressmen who wanted to go to the Councils wanted to do so to mend the Councils in accordance with the wishes of the people or to end them if such mending was not possible. Not only this but the manifesto of the Swaraj Party issued by Pandit Motilal Nehru so recently as 14th October 1923 contains the following statement:

"The Swaraj Party maintains that the powers those functionaries (Secretary of State, the Government of India and the Provincial Government, etc.,) exercise vest in the people by right and can only be properly exercised by their representatives. The demands to be made by the members of the Party on entering the Legislative Assembly will, therefore, in effect be that the right of the people of India to control the existing machinery and system of Government shall forthwith be conceded and given effect to by the British Government and the British Parliament.....The demand will be addressed to the principal (British Cabinet) through their accredited Agent (the Government of India) as soon as practicable after the results of the elections are declared and before the Legislative session has begun in such a manner and form as the elected members of the Party may determine. It will in its nature be an offer of certain terms which it will be for the agent to accept or to refuse on behalf of the principle or take such other action thereon as he may be advised. The attitude of the elected members of the Party in the Assembly and the Council will depend on the action taken by the Government on the demand formulated by them on the lines indicated above. If the right itself is conceded it will be a matter for negotiation between the Government and the Nationalist members in the Assembly of the manner in which the right is to be given effect to. But in the event of the Government refusing to entertain the said demand or after agreeing to do so offering terms which are not acceptable it shall be the duty of members of the Party elected in the Assembly and the Provincial Councils, if they constitute a majority, to resort, in the words of the Party programme, to a policy of uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction with a view to make Government in the Assembly and the Councils impossible."

Mr. Jaykar, one time Vice-President of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party and even now a member of the Swaraj Party, spoke as follows on the 8th May 1923:

"T[illegible] proposes, when it finds that it has strength [illegible] its will in the Councils, [illegible] and present the legitimate demands of the country, as regards the essential question, namely, the very status of Indians in their own country and their right to govern themselves according to their own ideals. The Party proposes to grapple with this question at once which is at the root of all other subordinate reforms. It will not at this stage concern itself with bickering here and there with subordinate or individual questions, for experience has proved that these may all be granted and yet the real beginning of Swaraj may be as distant as ever. Therefore, the party proposes to use all its strength in getting a satisfactory solution to this central question. If that answer is satisfactory as I am personally hopeful it will be if we really have the necessary strength in the Councils, then we hope to have our feet firmly planted on the proper road to Swaraj and its camouflages. If on the other hand the attitude of the Government is arbitrary, unreasonable and unjust towards the demand so formulated then in the opinion of the party the time will have arrived to use all the resources which are open to the subjects of all constitutional Governments, including the powers of creating a deadlock, in order to bring [illegible] utmost pressure on Government [illegible] the popular demand.

It will be seen [illegible] have given that [illegible] from the begin[illegible] the Councils" [illegible] to judge if t[illegible] crisy in wh[illegible] mending o[illegible] ther it is [illegible] Baptist[illegible] has [illegible] the [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from Page 6.)

Copper — —	—1 1/4	74	0 0
Copper, American — —	—1 1/2	72	8 0
Copper — —	—1 3/4	75	0 0
Copper — —	—2/	75	0 0
Japanese Copper Bars —		61	0 0
Patent Inka Joint — —		27	8 0
Copper, English Bars —		61	0 0
Brass Bars — — —		40	0 0
Pot Lead — — —		60	0 0
Lead, Country — —		20	0 0
German Brass, M 3/4 to 1 —		72	0 0
German Brass 1 3/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		74	0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74	0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72	8 0

LINSEED.

London, Nov 22

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
N D Sellers .. — .. .. — £ 23
Tone—Firm holders are asking higers princes.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
— —
Dec, Value — 42
Jan./Apl Sellers — — 39

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 22.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers 29/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sellers .. — 24/
Fine White Java C. & F Bombay July Sellers 24/4
Fine White Java C. & F, Karachi July Sellers .. 24/4

London Nov. 21

Cuban Sugar Feb Mar. Sellers — .. 23/6

EXCHANGE.

London, Nov 21.

Belgium	93,15
Athens .. .. —	280.00

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec-Jan. 12 3/4
Tone—
Plantation First Late crepe Nov-Dec. 14 3/4
Tone—

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22th Nov. 1923.

Cotton — .. — ..	6145	Bales
Wheat — — — ..	15263	Cwts.
Linseed — — — ..	5257	"
Rape, etc — — — ..	38	"
Gingellyseed	2871	"
Poppyseed	269	"
Groundnuts —	2917	"
Castorseed	1091	"
Rice	2161	"
Myrabollams	1345	"
Cottonseed	3200	"
Mowraseed .. .. — ..	Nil	
Gram	1312	"
Juwar	445	"
Masur	15	"
Barley	Nil	
Bajri .. .. .. —	557	"
Coal — — — —	1690	Tons.

SUGAR.

BOMBAY, Nov. 23.

Throughout the week our market ruled firmer with good demand and with continual higher advices from London and Java prices both for ready and forward positions have been advanced by over 2/- per cwt. The chief cause of rise is Bears covering in our market November/December and Native Importer bought over 3000 Tons at 27s/6 F. B. Harbour after that dealers were anxious buyers and business done upto 30s F. B. H. A large business is done the New Crop Javas July shipment at 24s to 24s/6 and July/September at 23s/6 to 24s/3 F. B. Harbour. A fair quantity of B. R. B., crystals was done for November/December at 28s/6d to 29s/9d T. B. H. Karachi and Calcutta reported steadier markets with fair business doing.

London and Java report a firmer market with large enquiry and good business done. America keps steadier. There is no news from Mauritius.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks.

T M O Ready Rs. 25-0-0 equal 30s F. B. H. Stocks 90,000 bags.

T M O November/December equal 30s F. B. H. Stocks 90,000 bags.

T M O June 25s/6d
T M O July 24s/6d
T M O [illegible]/September [illegible]

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of officers as on 16th November, 1923

LIABILITIES

Subscribed Capital — — —	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up — — —	5,62,50,000
Reserve	4,35,00,000
Public Deposits — — —	7,05,86,000
Other Deposits — — —	82,41,00,000
Loans against securities per contra	7,50,000
Sundries	1,34,43,000
Rupees —	1,00,86,2 ,000

ASSETS

Government Securities — —	11,04,93,000
Other authorised securities under the Act — — — —	1,28,77,000
Loans — .. .. — —	16,57,20,000
Cash Credits — — — —	32,29,66,000
Inland Bills discounted and purchased	5,38,85,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased — — —	24,94,000
Dead Stock — — — —	2,47,14,000
Sundries — — — —	69,46,000
Balances with other Banks — —	17,19,000
	70,18, 8,000
— — — —	30,68,11,000
— — — —	1,00, 6,29,000

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, No. 23.

MONEY.

There has as yet been no interruption to the easy conditions ruling in the money market, with money at call available at about 2 per cent. The short deposit rate for the two and four months period is about 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, the Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 83.17 lakhs while the other deposits have also increased by Rs. 44.93 lakhs. The cash balance has decreased by Rs. 19.66 lakhs and now stands at Rs. 30,68,11,000, the percentage being 33.75 as compared with 34.47 of last week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

In the gilt-edged market there has been a further move downward to an easier level of rates in anticipation of the hardening of money which is expected to develop in the near future. 3½ per cent. Government paper has lost about Rs. 1½ on the week and is now quoted about Rs. 62/2 with sellers at this level. 5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 are quoted at Rs. 102/8 and 1928 at Rs. 103/12. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1926 and 1927 are quoted at Rs. 101 and Rs. 101/3 respectively; 1930 at Rs. 102/12 and 1932 at Rs. 103/12. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 106/10. 5 per cent. Loan due 1933 is quoted at Rs. 96/8 and 1945-55 at Rs. 95/10.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has generally maintained its strength and has hovered on the border of the 1s. 5d. level. The rate for T. T. on London improved from 1s. 4-27/32d. on Friday last to 1s. 4-31/32d. early this week and today is quoted at 1s. 4-29/32d. There were fewer bills showing more particularly in this market. This is mainly due to difficulties in the cotton market which have led to a cessation of forward business in that market for the past four days. At the close, exchange was, therefore, somewhat easier in tendency. The undertone of the market, however, continues healthy.

The dollar quotation has sharply fluctuated during the week due to the effects of the political situation in Great Britain and the economic position on the Continent. The struggle for a decision on the question of free trade and protection over which the election in England is being fought is keenly watched in America. The disturbed situation on the Continent has sustained a flow of remittances to New York. At the close the dollar quotation is distinctly firmer at Dolls. 4.39 but the market is erratic. The Continental exchanges have generally improved. French francs improving from 82.20 to 80.80, Belgian francs from 96.20 to 94 and Italian liras from 103 to 100. No recent quotation of the German mark has been received, the latest being 28 thousand milliards to the pound sterling.

We give below the result of the last sale of Council Bills by the Secretary of State for India for Rs. 1 crore:—The total amount of tenders applied for was Rs. 160 lakhs. Tenders were accepted as follows:—(a) Bills—Nil. (b) Deferreds at 1s. 5d. (allotted in full) 50 lakhs. Deferred at 1s. 4-31/32d. 42.86 lakhs. (c) Immediates at 1s. 5d. 7.14 lakhs. Next week Rs. 1,25,00,000 will be offered for sale.

There is much speculation in regard to Government's intentions in respect of remittances. Although this week there has been announced an increase in Council Bills on offer for next week from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 1,25,00,000, in business circles it is generally questioned whether Government will be in a position to continue remittances on the present large scale, after the budget requirements have been met. The uncertainty in regard to this question has not been without its effect on the market.

The following are the figures of India's overseas trade for the month of October:—Imports 2060 lakhs. Exports including re-exports 2555 lakhs. Net imports of private treasure 472 lakhs. Balance of trade including enfaced rupee paper against India Rs. 64 lakhs.

GOLD.

Gold prices during the week have moved in sympathy with the quotation in the London market, this reacting to movements in the dollar exchange. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 96s. 11d. and 93s. 11d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 25/8/6 and Rs. 25/3 for ready, Rs. 25/8/6 and 25/3 for 24th November settlement and Rs. 25/8 and Rs. 25/3/3 for 24th December settlement. The rate for sovereigns has declined from Rs. 15/14 to Rs. 15/12/9 for ready and Rs. 15/13 for forward. The up-country off-take averages about 12,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 3 lakhs tolas, excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £25,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £1,01,500. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 23,95,996 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £38,000.

SILVER.

The silver market has been characterised by steadiness during the greater part of the week, with a slightly easier tendency towards the close. China leads the market both here and in London as a result of the cash position at the moment in Shanghai. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 33-5/8d. and 32-7/8d. for ready and 33-1/4d. and 32-7/16d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved from 3s. 2-7/8d. to 3s. 4-3/8d. but closes at 3s. 3-3/4d.

In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 80/8 and Rs. 78/15 for ready, Rs. 80/9 and Rs. 79/15 for 28th November settlement and Rs. 80/13 and Rs. 79/4 for 28th December settlement. The off-take averages about 80 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 11,000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £45,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £342,500. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 246 bars and Rs. 32,161 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £7,000.

SHARES.

The market was open for two days during the week under review. Bulls were prominent in the market yesterday and prices were steady to firm. In the majority of the favourite mill shares, an appreciation of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 was recorded. The following are the fluctuations in the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 985-992/8; Century Rs. 465-475; Central India Rs. 525-545; Crescent Rs. 240-245; Kohinoor Rs. 1620-1625; New Great Rs. 617/8-622/8; Pearls Rs. 640-645; Shapurji Rs. 230-232/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 528/12-546/4.

In the miscellaneous section there is nothing of particular interest to record, no signs of renewed activity being apparent. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 310; Bombay Burma Rs. 202/8; Bombay Tram Rs. 53/12; Bombay Steam Rs. 22/8 and Tata deferreds at Rs. 105. Cement and Manganese shares are quiet. Bundis quoting Rs. 10. Katni Ord. Rs. 85 with deferreds at Rs. 245 and Shivraipurs at Rs. 35. Railway shares continue quiet but steady. Ahmedabad Prantij quoting Rs. 787/8. Central Provinces Rs. 98; Sindh Light Rs. 143 and Taoti Valley Rs. 600.

Bank shares continue steady. Imperial Banks quoting Rs. 1400 with Contributories at Rs. 347/8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 73/12 while those of the Central Bank are quoted at Rs. 26.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole they show a sharp advance both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. At the beginning the market advanced on trade and Commission Houses buying. Later declined on long liquidation and Wall St. selling, but again improved on spot, speculative and Commission Houses buying, and short covering.

Since our last report prices in America have throughout the week continued its upward tendency and although there was a very slight setback in the middle of the week the same was quickly absorbed the very next day. The underlying tone is still firm and there has been no halting tendency noticeable.

As regards crop prospects, private authorities have recently been giving out ideas of an estimate approximating 9,350,000 bales, and any confirmation of such a figure would undoubtedly create a serious alarm. On the other hand recent cablegrams from Liverpool indicate that they do not expect any material reduction in the American consumption at present. However as we have already previously stated that if the crop is as small as is actually shown, we think that this is only a temporary phase, as later on the strength of the actual cotton position will make itself more felt and it would not surprise us to see America touching the level of about 40 cents in the coming season. Much depends upon the course of events in connection with consumption amongst the United States mills and although restriction there is quite necessary it may not be to the extent of altering the situation sufficiently to prevent keen competition for the present crop.

The supply question is an ambiguous and a perplexing one indeed and this point should be keenly attended to.

A fairly good business has been reported in the American spot cotton and the estimated sales this week indicate a marked improvement over the business transacted in the past week. Besides good reports have emanated from Manchester and the amount of enquiry has been tremendous with the result that progress is being gradually made there towards establishing a better state of things. There is still room for further improvement and although the enquiry is on a large scale, results actually have so far not been fairly satisfactory but there is every hope of more trading and a large turnover in the immediate future.

On the whole we still adhere to our 'Bullish" views but after the recent continued upward rise we may even see some temporary setbacks in values, in which case we should certainly advise operators to take advantage of the same with a view to making purchases.

Since Monday last trading in the local forward contracts has been held up due to the fact that Bazar operators found themselves in difficulties owing to a very rapid advance in values. A deputation of the Marwari Brokers waited on the East India Cotton Association on Thursday to fix the maximum and minimum prices in forward contracts, but as no emicable settlement could be arrived at, the Board finally resolved prohibiting business in forward contracts except for the liquidation of contracts previously made. This would certainly cause considerable dislocation of business.

The demand for ready cotton during the week has been fairly good and new crop arrivals are commanding heavy premiums, exporters and shippers being active buyers.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	last week	this week
Liverpool January	19.59	20.36 plus 77
Liverpool March	19.38	20.25 plus 87
Livrpool May	19.11	20.07 plus 96
Liverpool July	18.62	19.65 plus 103
Liverpool October	15.73	16.65 plus 92
New York January	33.50	34.55 plus 105
New York March	33.77	34.75 plus 98
New York May	33.78	34.90 plus 112
New York July	33.30	34.32 plus 102
New York October	27.90	28.53 plus 63

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 16th instant at Rs. 596 and gradually advanced to Rs. 600 on buying by Marwari Shroffs and short covering. Touching Rs. 599 on scattered selling the values steadily advanced to Rs. 610 on Commission Houses, Shroffs and Bull operators buying, but sharply gave way to Rs. 602½ on selling by Commission Houses and a prominent Japan House. From this level the market advanced to Rs. 613 on short covering and on buying by Shroffs and Exporting Houses. On the 17th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 618 steady owing to higher advices from America. Buying by jobbers and Bull operators raised the market to Rs. 627. Selling by Shroffs caused a setback and the prices gave way to Rs. 622. At about this level Japanese and Exporting Houses were buyers and the values improved to Rs. 627. On heavy short covering and free buying by Commission Houses and Bulls the market jumped to Rs. 647/48, but again gave way to Rs. 638 on selling by a well-known Indore operator and closed steady at Rs. 643. From Monday the forward market is closed.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 568 and advanced to Rs. 575 on Offices buying. Going down by a couple of rupees the prices advanced to Rs. 580 on Shroffs buying, but again dropped to Rs. 572½ and improved to Rs. 583 on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs. On the 17th instant the market opened at Rs. 590 and going down to Rs. 586 gradually advanced to Rs. 615/16 on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs, and closed at Rs. 612. Whilst March Oomra opened at Rs. 557½ and gradually improved to Rs. 574 on buying by Offices, Commission Houses and Shroffs. On the 17th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 581 and steadily advanced to Rs. 606/7 on Shroffs and Bull operators buying and closed at Rs. 602. F. G. Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 490 on the 16th instant and closed at Rs. 527 on the 17th instant the highest being Rs. 530 and the lowest Rs. 490.

PIECE-GOODS.

A decidedly better feeling has prevailed in the Cloth Market during the past week and rupee rates of some standard cloths have gone up by leaps and bounds. In sympathy with the rise in the Manchester Market and in view of the wholesale as well as the retail demand from the consuming districts, values here have been put up by the sellers after every transaction. Owing to light stocks in upcountry, there has been a fair retail demand for Nainsooks and Mulls from Delhi and Cawnpore, and buyers seem to have realised that no advantage can be gained by putting off their purchases in face of changed conditions.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have not attracted much attention, with the exception of "Fari" cloth, which is quoted at Rs. 13 owing to scarcity of stocks, and the high replacing cost. In Japanese Greys the stocks here are limited and the market is firm and steady, as Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 per piece advance is required for forward goods. Since the sale a week ago of about 1,200 bales of "9 Dragoons" Japanese Sheetings at Rs. 11-10 per piece, further 200 bales are reported to have been sold at Rs. 12 F. B. H. by the Japanese Firm to dealers in the bazaar.

Tepperell Drills have been very scarce and the high price of Rs 31 has been quoted for the same. Japanese Elephant Drills have appreciated in value by a rupee per piece. In Grey Jaconets speculative buying has been noticeable. Merchants dealing in local mill cloths have bought these goods in anticipation of securing profits on resales and the price has gone up to Rs. 8 per piece for No. 18. Liepman's 1500 White Shirting have been sold at Rs. 25-6. In White Mulls the chief attraction has been the 58 inches by 20 yards Red End styles which have been sold upto Rs. 7-8. 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls have moved off at the same price 52 inches by 20 yards Jhick quality White Mulls have changed hands at Rs. 15-2 net. In Nainsooks there has been a fair wholesale demand from Delhi for 26 inches by 18 yards styles worth Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 4-8 and values of these have improved by four annas per piece. No. 39620. Tape border Nainsooks have been finding special favour with buyers and the price has been put up by nearly a rupee per piece.

The Manchester Market has been very firm and the position of manufacturers has greatly improved owing to extensive business done for China, Egypt and Calcutta. In Preston and Blackburn the makers are restarting idle looms. Owing to high quotations, fresh business has been very difficult to negotiate. The offers made by the merchants have been found too low for acceptance.

The local Mill Cloths Market has been very firm and a good deal of excitement has prevailed during the past week. The wholesale as well as the retail demand from Delhi, Cawnpore, Punjab, Furruckabad etc., has been good. The values have gone up, but it is feared that the advance has been too rapid and if the prices increase further the demand may be curtailed. The following sales have been reported:—

150 to 200 Bales Grey Long Cloth of Textile Mills of "Bee" brand sold by the mills, at Rs. 1-7 for which Rs. 1-8 is realised in the market. 1000 Bales Grey Long Cloth sold by "Rachel" Mills to dealers at Rs. 1-6 per lb and further 500 Bales of the same at Rs. 1-8 per lb. Fazulbhai Mills have been quoting Rs. 1-9 per lb. for their Long Cloths of "Palace" stamp. Owing to reduced stocks and the rise in the raw material, the position of mills has been strengthened, and the sellers are therefore dictating the terms to the buyers.

STOCKS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 10,246 Bales and 18,847 cases of cotton piece-goods as on 31st October last, which shows an increase of 639 bales and 2,799 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of Cotton Twist and Yarns on the 31st October last stands at 5,140 packages, which shows an increase of 786 packages as compared with the previous month. The approximate total deliveries during October last have been 16,880 packages of cotton piece-goods and 7 051 packages of yarn. The imports during October 1923 of cotton piece-goods have been 20,318 packages and of cotton twist and yarns 7,837 packages including those from Japan.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins. Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	..39 ×37 1/2/8	13	0	0
„ 100,000 ..	..45 × „ ..	14	4	0
„ No. 33,000 ..	..45 × „ ..	13	8	0
„ No. 2800 ..	..37 × „ ..	11	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 × „ ..	12	12	0
„ No. 2750 ..	..45 × „ ..	14	0	0
„ Yellow Horse	..43 ×39 ..		..	
„ No. 2310 ..	..44 ×38 1/2		—	
Dewhursts BBB ..	..38 ×38 1/2	20	8	0
„ BB	..38 ×38 1/2	18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	..38 ×38 1/2	16	8	0
Ritchie's No.-510	..39 ×37 1/2/38	12	12	0
„ No. 4462 ..	..41 × „ ..	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker ..	..39 × „ ..	12	12	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48, ..51 ×38 Avg.	18	0	0
GREY DRILLS—	..			
Pepperell's Dragon	..29 ×40 Net	31	0	0
Raili's Musjid No. 425	..26 ×40 ..		..	
Mitsui's Elephant	..29 ×40 Net	21	4	0
GREY JACONETS—				
Ralli's No. 18 ..	..45 ×22 ..	8	0	0
„ No. 138 ..	..40 ×22 ..	6	9	0
„ No 636 ..	..44 ×22 ..	6	13	0
WHITE SHIRTING—				
Liepman's No. 1500	..32 ×42 ..	25	6	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36 ×40 ..	28	0	0
Ralli's No. 9889..	..33 ×40 ..	17	0	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	..33 ×40 ..		—	
WHITE MULLS—				
Ralli's No. 6 ..	..41 ×19 ..	8	0	0
„ No. 60 ..	..46 ×19 ..	8	12	0
„ No. 600 ..	..51 ×19 ..	9	8	0
„ No. 6000..	..56 ×19 ..	10	4	0
„ No. 88 ..	..58 ×20 ..	7	8	0
„ No. 1270..	..27 ×18 ..	3	10	0
„ No. 818 ..	..39 ×20 ..	7	8	0
„ No. 1440..	..36 ×20 ..	5	9	0
„ No. 5352..	..42 ×20 ..		..	
„ No. 2755..	..42 ×20 ..		..	
„ No. 1703..	..52 ×20 Net	15	2	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27 ×18 ..	3	10	0
„ No. 119 ..	..37 ×18 ..	4	6	0
„ No. 229 ..	..42 ×18 ..	4	14	0
„ No. 339 ..	..47 ×18 ..	5	6	0
„ 1K/4K 38", 47",	48"53 ×18 Avg.	6	0	0
„ No. 95 ..	..58 ×20 ..	7	8	0
„ No. 66999	..40 ×18 ..	5	12	0
„ No. 86999	.. „ ..	6	4	0
„ No. 775 ..	40 ×18 ..	6	0	0
„ No. 875 ..	..45 ×18 ..	6	8	0
„ No. 975 ..	..50 ×18 ..	7	0	0
„ No. 615 ..	.. „ ..	6	12	0
Graham's Baloon	..58 ×20 ..	7	8	0
Greaves No. 5060	..27 ×18 ..	3	4	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—				
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	..27 ×18 ..	4	10	
„ No. 61/81 ..	„ ..	4	5	0
„ No. 1850..	„ ..	3	13	0
„ No. 1900..	„ ..	3	15	0
„ No. 2600.	„	4	1	0
„ No. 21021 ..	„	4	3	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38 ×22 ..	6	10	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28 ×18 ..	5	6	0
„ No. 95950/97970 Saraswati ..	..33 ×18 ..		..	
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34 ×18 ..	6	4	0
„ No. 50000	.. „ ..	6	12	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33310	..	7	4	0
Lyons' No. 4545/5656/ 6767 ..	..26 ×18 ..	4	8	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	„ ..	4	8	0
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38 ×22 ..		—	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510 5520 ..	..26 ×18 ..	4	6	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/ 5820 "Motor Car"	—	4	6	0

The above questions are on bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent. or Grey Goods and four per cent. on White Goods.

YARN.

The improvement reported last week has not only been maintained but prices have experienced further rise all round and the feeling seems encouraging. As a result of sudden rise in prices, dealers are afraid to commit themselves for large quantities although some of them believe that at the present level of Cotton prices cannot be expected to suffer a heavy decine. The turnover therefore is much restricted. The consuming Centres are still too much behind in their limits and most of the business is arranged between dealers themselves in anticipaion of higher rates. A large number of transactions taking place in our market is more or less of a speculative nature, and it seems as though the boom period experienced at the Armistice time is in sight.

English yarns experience good turnover from ready stock as well as for near deliveries. Prices in 2/60s, 2/80s and all mercerised Yarns and Warps have improved further. There are numerous inquiries, and offers cabled home for Various Yarns for forward deliveries, but the prices being very high in Manchester, most of them have been rejected. Business actually booked however is not large, as most of the prices are unworkable.

Japanese Yarns have been freely selling from stock as well as for deliveries. Forward business has been done in small lots for 20s and 40s at prices about Rs. 10/15 higher than last week. 42/2 has also further improved and inquiries are pouring in at a price.

Indian Mills are quoting very high prices owing to strong position of Raw Materials and some of them have stopped sales altogether and do not want to make further sales so long as Cotton position is not clear. Dealers are buying freely among themselves various kinds of yarns for ready as well as for near deliveries and turnover this week has been satisfactory. China is quiet and other Consuming Centres send offers with low limits. It is however expected that if Cotton continues steady. Consuming centres shall have to buy at these rates, and the market cannot go down in view of the very strong attitude which the Mills have lately adopted. It is to be seen which way the position turns, but the present level is indeed very high, and a cautious policy should be adopted in effecting purchases at this level.

TROPICAL PIANOS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

AND ON THE

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Agents for:—

BLUTHNER - - BECHSTEIN
ALLISON - - - BRASTED -
COLLARD - - - CHAPPELL
ERARD - - - CRAMER -
STROHMENGER ESTEY - -
NIENDORF - - HOPKINSON
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE
MASON AND HAMLIN.

ETC., ETC.,

Full particulars and quotations from

S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FORT, - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY.	Rs.	a.	p.
Finlay	13	0	0
Apollo	12	12	0
Simplex..			
Shaporji	12	12	0
Currimbhoy	12	12	0
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.			
Edward Sassoon ..	0	0	0
Apollo	0	0	0
David	0	0	0
8 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.			
Jacob (Seven stars)	14	0	0
Edward Sassoon	14	0	0
Apollo	13	8	0
Bradbury	13	12	0
10 1/2s.			
Shapoorji	14	8	0
Apollo	14	4	0
Swadeshi	16	0	0
Bradbury	15	0	0
Asur Virji	14	12	0
David (Flowerman)	14	4	0
David (Cockatoo	14	12	0
Indo China	13	12	0
12 1/2s.			
Elphinstone	15	8	0
Currimbhoy	15	0	0
China	0	0	0
Moon	15	0	0
Apollo	15	0	0
Dawn	16	0	0
14 1/2			
Kilachand	15	8	0
Apollo	15	8	0
City	16	0	0
Colaba Land	15	0	0
Fazalbhai	15	0	0
20s.			
Kilachand	17	8	0
Edward Sassoon	17	18	0
Elphinstone	17	4	0
Phoenix	18	0	0
Dawn	18	0	0

MESSRS. ABDULLA JERSAB & CO.

FLOUR, ATTA AND BRAN.

Bombay, Nov. 23,

	Wallace.	Bombay. Union Luxmi.
Superfine ..	18/8	18/ 17/8
House-hold ..	17/4	15/8 15/4
Export ..	17/4	15 15/12
Bazaar ..	—	— —
Atano 3 ..	13/	12/4 12/4
Bran, Coarse..	1/	1/ 1/
Bran, Fine —	1/4	1/4 1/4
Soji —	8/	18/ 18/
Rawa .. —	18/8	18/8 18/8

Remarks :—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 5 a. m. 10 a m 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.871	inches.
Temperature of Air — —	78.3	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer — —	72.4	"
Dew Point — —	69.3	"
Relative humidity of Air — —	74.%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) — —	1.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air —	86.4	"
Minimum do do. — —	71.3	"

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ENE, WNW, NNW, ESE

Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight — miles 111

Fall of Rain — — — —

Total fall during month — — — —

do do year — — — —

Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m.

Applications for admission of new Brahmcharis to the Gurukula Vishvavidyalaya Kangri should reach the Governor of the Gurukula by the end of December, 1923. Forms of applications and copies of rules can be had from the Gurukula Office, Bijnor, U. P.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

Stocks and deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets.

(Including Deliveries from Dock Sheds to Railway Siding.).

Description.		A, Stock on 31st Aug. 1923.	B* Imports during Sept. 1923.	C. Stock on 30th Sept. 1923.	D Approximated total deliveries during Sept 1923	E Increase or decrease as compared with P. M.	Corresponding Stocks on 30th September. 1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales	9,60	9,167	10,246	8,528	+639	2008	249 6	37215	31629	45772
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales	16,048	11,151	18,847	8,352	+2799	197 5	36393	32830	4922	9384
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-Goods	Bales	581	413	584	410	+3	975	1350	1316	915	1201
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases	1,789	1,557	1,718	1,628	—71	2,564	3754	2530	984	1252
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns.	Packages	4,354	7,83	5,140	7,05	+786	16134	7960	0721	3102	10502
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns ..	Packages.	1,0 1	§1,822	1,053	1,770	+52	587	1561	2611	2038	4047
(7) Copper—Brassler ..	Tons	78	525	566	40	—2 5	1 757	1157	2169	111	477
(8) Yellow Metal—Brassler	Do.	1,804	571	1,627	848	— 177	1,553	1051	2168	309	274
(9) Aluminium ..	Do.	267	132	176†	223	—91	..	..	..	..	..

*B Including imports from Japan as follows:—(1) 3,631 (2) 422, (3) Nil, (4) 284, (5) 4,755, (6) 251, (7) Nil (8) 75.

These include 1,175 Bales of Raw Silk

† These figures pertain to Port Trust Warehouses only.

N.B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding column A and column B and deducting therefrom column C. It should be noted, however that the figures in column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures, therefore, while working out correctly in the long run, can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

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LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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THE GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICY.
The BENEFITS guaranteed under this attractive POLICY are:
(1) AN INCREASING SUM ASSURED payable at death within 25 years!
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In addition to these Benefits a Policyholder has the choice of Valuable Alternative Benefits.
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ALEX. BRAULT
(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
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NEW FRENCH LOANS
"CREDIT NATIONAL 6%—1923"
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS
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List posted free from Alex. Brault.
50 c. p. Rs. 32
100 c. p. Rs. 34
120 c. p. Rs. 36
150 c. p. Rs. 38
No. 3 Special

No. 2 Lamp.

"La Rafale" 50 c.p. Rs. 19. nett.
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French patented Kerosene stoves.
Stove No. 1 Rs. 28
Plate Rs. 12-8
Fits on any of our Stoves, 3 holes.

No. 14 arc shape Storm proof Lamp 100 c. p. Rs. 125.
Large Stock of all sizes—Ovens. Grills, 3 hole Cooking ranges.
"ELECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"
DYNAMO SELF-CONTAINED.
Works by pressure of fingers, or pull.

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Strap Neck Electric Lamps used by Police, Postmen Night Watchmen etc. Rs. 37-8

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Cut and Fit Guaranteed.
A. R. Abdurrehman & Co.
Gents' Tailors and Outfitters
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REDUCTION of 33⅓ per cent.
If you are Fat, or if you are getting Fat, take—
OBESO THIN
MAKES FAT PEOPLE LEAN!
OWING to the greatly reduced cost of Raw Materials and superior manufacturing facilities, as well as the Increased Sale of this wonderful Fat Reducer, the Proprietors, to further popularise OBESO-THIN, have decided to :: :: ::
REDUCE THE PRICE BY 33⅓%
so that people of limited means may also avail themselves of this Marvellous, Safe, Remedy, and easily regain a normal figure a small outlay. :: :: :: ::
Now Rs. 4, Instead of Rs. 6.
Packing FREE Postage Extra.
DONT DELAY, SEND TO-DAY for
THIS MARVELLOUS NATURAL REMEDY
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THOUSANDS OF FORMER SUFFERERS HAVE FOUND RELIEF AND NOW ENJOY GOOD HEALTH THROUGH TAKING
MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP
Indigestion is caused through the stomach, liver and bowels becoming weak and inactive, but Mother Seigel's Syrup rectifies this state of affairs. The medicinal extracts of more than ten different roots, barks and leaves contained in Mother Seigel's Syrup have a most beneficial effect, toning and strengthening the stomach, stimulating the liver and gently regulating the action of the bowels to natural working order. Test it and prove it for yourself!

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GERMAN TRADE.

CHANCES IN INDIA.

Mr. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, Editor, "Commercial News," Berlin, writes:—India is fast becoming industrialized. In Bombay and the United Provinces cultivators have been getting used to modern agricultural machinery. Engines, pumps, threshing machines, petroleum-driven tractors, steam ploughing machinery and allied tools and implements are bidding fair to change the aspects of cultivation and irrigation in Indian villages.

The people have learned to be keen on improved methods and are displaying receptivity to new ideas. In Kashmir Italian reeling machinery is being used in sericulture. The Japanese methods of growing the mulberry and rearing the insects are being practised in Mysore

Ambitious schemes for utilizing the natural powers for industry have also found a suitable home among Indians. The first hydro-electric installation in Asia is the one in Mysore established in 1902. The Cauvery Hydro-Electric Works supply power not only to the Kolar gold fields which lie 92 miles away from the station but also to the city of Bangalore which lies at a distance of 59 miles both for industrial and lighting purposes. Beginning with 6,000 electrical horse power the installation has the present capacity of 25,000 h.p.

Nor is the vale of Kashmir in the north less touched by the stir and turmoil of modernism than is the progressive south. The Jhelum Hydro-Electric Works possess 20,000 h.p. The city of Baramula where the installation is located is of course lighted with electricity. The power is employed to operate the floating dredgers which dredge the river as well as to work the derricks which drain the swampy marshes in the neighbourhood. At Srinagar also, the capital of the state, 34 miles distant from the power-generating station, the current drives the machinery of the local silk factory as well as heats and lights the buildings. City lighting is likewise accomplished.

But the most stupendous installation of its kind is the Lonavla Hydro-Electric Works founded by Jamshedji N. Tata, which have been in operation since 1915. From these works energy is already being supplied to no less than 44 cotton and flour mills as well as to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd. The capacity of the installation is 40,000 electrical h.p. Extensions are in progress in order to cope with the growing demand from the mills and factories of the city as well as to feed now electro-chemical industries developing in the vicinity.

India is to-day thus an economic region which is quite alive to advanced technological processes. The responses of the Indians to the latest inventions, wherever they may happen to be patented, are significant indications of the manner in which the social structure of the entire world is being transformed into a more or less uniform system. India can then be securely depended on as an expanding market for foreign goods and as an efficient partner in oversea commerce.

MARKET FOR THE LATE GERMAN EMPIRE.

(a) Steel Products.—To Indian traders in almost every branch Germany is an old friend. In pre-war days German manufacturers were some of the principal suppliers of iron and steel on the Indian market. Of the total 4,000,000 tons of sheets, plates, beams, pillars, screws, wire, tubes, pipes, fittings, rails, hoops and strips imported by India in 1913—14 as much as 200,000 tons came from the German Empire. In this line of India's import trade Old Germany's place was only second to that of Great Britain whose exports amounted to about 610,000 tons. The tenacity of Indo-German steel trade has become evident in the fact that as soon as was embargoes were slightly lifted Germany did not fail to enter the Indian sphere "at the thin end of wedge" with a trial shipment, so to speak, of 900 tons in 1919-20

(b) Chemicals and Glassware.—In India's import of chemicals, likewise, Germany was a very high second to the United Kingdom. In 1913-14 German chemicals on the Indian market constituted 12 per cent. of the entire foreign stuff along the line of acids, sodas and salts while England's share could be defined at 74 per cent. Nor must it be ignored that in 1913-14 India spent £8,000,000 on German bangles, beads, bottles chimneys, funnels, globes and other glassware.

(c) Papers.—The same position of a high class second was noticeable for Germany in another not very mean branch of India's imports. Over £1,000,000 worth of printing, packing and other papers including paste board came to India from foreign countries in 1913—1914. German goods formed 17 per cent. while English 56 per cent. of the quantities absorbed.

(d) Sugar and Minor Commodities.—Old Germany had also supplied the Indian market with sugar. India's import of German sugar was, however, only 700 tons in 1913-14, quite an inappreciable figure, no doubt, when it is remembered that sugar has always been one of the most important commodities for which India has depended on foreign countries. In 1913-14 India's sugar import amounted to 800,000 tons in weight and over £10,000,000 in value, i.e. about 10 per cent. of the entire import trade.

Among minor exports from Germany which used to reach India may be mentioned matches. Materials for the manufacture of paper were also to a certain extent imported by Indian mills from Germany.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION.

(a) Cotton.—India has been a source of raw cotton to Great Britain, Japan, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and even to the United States. The textile manufacturers of Old Germany were not unknown to the Indian cotton-dealers. With the end of the war the business tradition has but re-asserted itself. In 1919-20 about 50,000 bales of 400 lbs each were exported from India to Germany.

(b) Jute.—In India's exports raw jute and jute manufactures of Bengal make an item second in importance to raw cotton. German industry used to absorb a great deal of this produce. Exports to Central Europe in 1913-14 were calculated at 27 per cent. of the total shipped overseas.

(c) Hides.—Hamburg was the great emporium of Indian hides in pre-war days. Germans were known to be the leather-merchants of India. In 1913-14 the German Empire absorbed more than one-third of India's shipments abroad.

(d) Oilseeds.—The cotton-seeds, ground-nuts, castor-seeds, rape-seeds, sesamum and other oil-seeds of India have had a considerable market in Europe. Old Germany used to occupy the third place as India's customer, the first being occupied by France and the second by England. The German Empire demanded 16 per cent. of this Indian export.

(e) Manganese.—Ferromanganese is an ingredient in modern steel. For about a decade and a half previous to the outbreak o the war, steel manufacturers of the Rhineland were interested in the Manganese mines of the Central Provinces, Mysore and Vizagapatam. The German Empire vied wi Great Britain and the U. S. in getting this valuable ore.

In 1919 the total output of manganese in the Indian mines amounted to 537,000 tons. And naturally not only the iron-industry but also the glass and porcelain factories of Germany are once more anxious to get consignments of the ore and peroxide. India is not likely soon to fade from Germany's attention although as a manganese-producing region her place is being challenged by Russia.

(f) Wolfram.—Certain districts in Lower Burma had likewise for a few years previous to the war attracted the notice of Germany's "heavy industries." The mineral Wolfram (tungsten ore) which is needed in the manufacture of high speed steel has been worked in the districts of Mergui and Tavoy since 1909. In 1919 the total output of Indian Wolfram was about 3,500 tons, and this amounted to 25 per cent of the entire Wolfram production in the world. It is interesting to observe that Germany's demand absorbed not less than half of Indian Wolfram.

A.B.C. OF INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

This retrospect, cursory as it is, will not have failed to indicate the lines of least resistance along which, normally speaking, German industry and trade may expect to advance in their Indian relations now that the war-conditions are getting to be fairly over.

But several outstanding features of India's oversea commerce call for notice.

First, the lion's share in the total trade of India has always belonged to her political and military overlord. In 1913-14 the British Empire commanded 52 per cent of Indian omports and exports leaving 48 per cent to the rest of the world. Almost the same proportion, viz. 51 to 49, has been observed in 1919-20.

Secondly, among the claimants to this 48 or 49 per cent, the two most important factors are Japan and the United States. In 1913—1914 Japan's share in the Indian oversea trade was 6.4 per cent. and America's 6.2 per cent. The war gave a great fillip to the development of both these countries in the Indian trade. Indeed, Japan made an extraordinary advance, but the peace-conditions have demonstrated that it was only ephemeral. In 1919-20 Japan was responsible for 12.3 per cent of India's foreign trade while she was outdistanced by the United States whose share was 13.8 per cent. As both these powers may be said to a considerable extent to have replaced the German Empire's hold on the Indian commerce, traders of New Germany will find in Japanese and Americans their first and foremost competitors both in sale and purchase, competition from the British side being of course taken for granted as a first postulate.

In the third place, Indians themselves are at present a self-conscious and creative unit in manufacture and trade. A veritable New India has been generated by the war,—both by its politics as well as by its industries. In her renewed relationships with India commercial and industrial Germany will have to take note of the manifold activities which characterize the 'swadeshi' movement of Young India.

JAPAN vs. LANCASHIRE IN INDIAN IMPORT.

The story of the struggle between Japan and England on the Indian import market in regard to cotton manufacturers is of abiding interest to all exporters from the Continent.

a) Cotton Yarn.—Previous to the war, say in 1913 to 1914, India imported altogether 44,000,000 lbs of cotton twist and yarn. But of this not more than 2 per cent came from Japan whereas Great Britain was responsible for 86 percent. During the war British manufacturers had in several important directions to retire from the Indian market which was left almost as a monopoly field for the enterprise of their Japanese allies. In 1918 to 1919 (armistice year) the Japanese exporters of cotton twist and yarn were thus in a position to command as high as 72 per cent of India's imports while England's share was reckoned at only 25 per cent. But the next year (1919—1920), the first full year after the war, has seen England practically recover her old position with 81 per cent while the amount of the Japanese hold on the Indian market is represented by 13 per cent, a figure frankly tantamount to repulse.

(b) Cotton Piece-Goods.—Japanese retreat is noticeable all along the line. Japan had succeeded in invading the Indian market with cotton piece-goods to the extent of being a powerful competitor to the British manufacturers. The pre-war share of Japan in the trade in grey unbleached piece goods was as low as 5 per cent and that in coloured, printed or dyed goods not more than 2 per cent while that in white piece-goods was quite negligible. But the abnormal conditions created by the war furnished Japan with plenty of loopholes through which she could swamp the Indian market.

In 1918—1919, for instance, of the 583,000,000 yards of unbleached goods imported by India Japan accounted for as high a proportion as 35 per cent, of the 227,000,000 yards of coloured goods in Japanese stuff was 9 per cent and about 4 per cent of the 286,000,000 yards of white; blacked piece-goods also were exported from the textile factories of Japan. But the trade balance for the year 1919-20 shows Japan with about 12.5 and a little less than 1 per cent respectively in the three classes of cotton piece-goods imported by India from abroad.

It is only in cheap hosiery, shirtings, sheetings, prints, cheeks etc. that Japan continues still to be in evidence. But the competition of Lancashire is too keen to allow Japan a place higher than that of an undesirable intruder.

JAPANESE EXPORTS.

Similarly Japan has not been able to maintain her hold in the market for machinery and mill appliances. In 1918-19, of course, Japanese cotton and jute mill machinery and electrical goods were valued at somewhat less than £200,000, which, however, was but 4 per cent of the goods absorbed by India from abroad. But in 1919-20 in India's consumption valued at about £6,400,000 Japan's share was as low as £60,000.

Tools of all sorts including agricultural implements, metal lamps, gas mantles, enamelled ironware, cutlery, pruning knives, builders hardware and so forth, used to come into India in heaviest proportions (57 per cent.) from the United Kingdom in pre-war days. But during the war Japan made a successful entry into the market and supplied so much as 29 per cent of India's requirements in 1918-19. But British competition has driven her from a great part of her new conquests in 1920, leaving 19 per cent to the exporters from Japan.

The amount of foreign liquors consumed in India was estimated at £2,250,000 in 1919-20. Japanese beers, ales etc. drew about £30,000, a figure considerably lower than that in the previous year.

In 1918-19 Japanese papers constituted 25 per cent of the entire paper consumed in India. Japan's success was tremendous, for she had not only risen from her insignificant 1 per cent of pre-war days to this height but also because she had practically ecli England as a source of supply in reg paper for the Indian market. But Japan collapse during the next year has been n less tremendous, for in 1919-20 India h imported not more than 11.6 per cent. o her foreign papers from this Far Eastern ally of Great Britain.

In 1913-14 Japan was not known to be a source of iron and steel in the Indian market. But by 1918-19 Japanese sheets, plates, tubes and hoops had acquired immense proportions, weighing over 15,000 tons, i.e. 8 per cent. of India's total import. The next years however, Japan has been pushed down to a very low level. Not much above 2,000 tons in the grand total of over 425,000 tons has b Japan in 1919-20.

Japanese chemi during the wa to 25 per ce sodas consi they con slightly ed by Althc sour che th w

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Next in importance to Baby's food is Baby's feeder, and the Glaxo Feeder is designed to lighten work and to help Baby get the utmost benefit from his food.
The Glaxo Feeder can be held in the hand for 20 minutes without fatigue, and its graduated measure, ensuring that Baby has the correct amount of food, does much to prevent the disorders that arise from over-feeding. The valve automatically adjusts the intake of air to the strength of Baby's sucking. Baby loves it!
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Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the colour panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics." The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.
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climbed the famous Kirkstone Pass in a manner described by the press as the "star turn" of the trial, where many nominally-higher-powered machines failed. For utility, economy and reliability get a Raleigh Combination with Dunlop tyres, Sturmey-Archer countershaft gear, kick-starter and hand-controlled clutch—a car's comfort and power without a car's expense.

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Sent with medicine for 1 month use, at 4 annas per day. If it **fails to benefit** get your **money** (full price) **back** from the Bank direct, simply on **your Word of honour**, "I have used the medicine for 1 month and it has not benefitted me."

Specific for **PERPETUAL YOUTH**

It enables to keep life-long youth, health, manliness, virile power, energy, cheerful and rosy face. Avoids old age, looks younger and people wrongly judge his or her age, equally useful for men, women, young and old. The **greatest of all tonics**, for **nervous debility** loss of appetite, sleeplessness, mental exhaustion, Brain fag, **premature decay**, poverty of blood, **consumption, debility from oldage**, Rheumatism, fever, dyspepsia. Habitual constipation, purifies the blood, beautifies the complexion and **increases the bulk** of children, weak, sickly and lean persons. Improves memory and gives tone to the whole system. **Rs. 1,000** deposited with the Punjab and Sindh Bank, Limited, Lahore. A substantial assurance of the genuineness of the Bank Cheque System, A guarantee for the refund of Price and a sure proof of the efficacy of the medicine, **Try the medicine** for a month **at our risk** to see its magical effects, and you will gain **youth, health,** and **vigour** or your Rs. 7-8 back, or prove it otherwise and **get Rs. 1,000.** Use it for a Season and **become a young-man of 20,** with robust health and rosy figure, **to enjoy the life.**

Bottle or box of 200 pills per V. P. P. Add—Manager, Bank Cheque System, Lahore.

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elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

THE NEW TURKEY.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

The first act of Ismet Pasha's Government was to obtain the Assembly's approval of the urgent consideration of Bills putting an end to mobilisation and declaring a general amnesty, writes the Constantinople correspondent of the "Morning Post."

The new Premier, addressing the House after his list of Ministers had been unanimously accepted, said the essential lines of the policy of the Republic of Turkey would consist of the principles already approved by the nation, applied by the majority in power. The Government's foreign policy would be to maintain firmly the integral and independent existence of the Turkish Republic and friendship with neighbouring States, as well as the Powers with which diplomatic relations had not yet been resumed. The Turkish Republic at the same time would vigilantly watch over its interests. "Deeds, and not words," would be the motto of the Government.

An Angora message states that the following diplomatic appointments are expected to be made: Yussuf Kemal, London; Fethi Bey, Paris; Riza Nur, Rome; Adnan Bey, Washington; Izzeddin Pasha, Athens.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The new Turkish Ministry will be as follows:—

Premier and Foreign Affairs, Ismet Pasha. Interior, Ferid Bey; Chief of General Staff, Marshal Ferzi Pasha; National Defence, General Kiazim Pasha; Religious Affairs, Mustaph Ferzi Bey; Justice, Seid Bey; Finance, Hassan Fehmi Bey; National Economy Hassan Bey; Public Works, Muktar Bey; Public Instruction, Sefa Bey; Public Health, Refik Bey; Reconstruction, Nedjati Bey.

CIVIC GUARDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Delhi Special Congress passed a resolution "that its local committees be instructed to form under their supervision and control, local corps of Civic Guards throughout the country for the maintenance of peace and order and for the performance of other civic duties." So far as my knowledge goes, this resolution has, like so many others, remained a dead letter. If it is understood that the Congress is to pass resolutions and issue instructions to local committees, which they are not bound to obey, we had better discontinue the practice of staging the annual farce of Congress sessions. I understand that the Girgaon Congress Committee is considering a scheme to carry out the above resolution. According to my information there is a predominant element in the council of the G.D.C.C., which does not take the Delhi resolutions seriously. The Congress Committees in Bombay have mastered the bureaucratic art of shelving serious matters by adjournments, appointment of sub-committees to report, prolonged and fruitless discussions and other ingenious methods. I hope the executive of the Girgaum Congress Committee, as the representative of the most intellectual and politically-minded ward of this city will take this opportunity of proving itself to be above these tactics and will win the credit of being the first (and unfortunately the only) committee in the whole country to carry out the Delhi resolution about Civic Guards. I learn that the executive is meeting next Thursday. Will my appeal be in vain?—Yours, etc.

"EARNEST."

MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA AND THE ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The series of letters that Mr. Baptista has been writing to the press ever since the election to the Provincial Council was over from the City, have shown to the citizens of Bombay more than anything else, that his defeat at the polls has been a blessing in disguise as far as the country's interests are concerned. It also shows how misplaced was the support the "Bombay Chronicle" extended to him in his election campaign in preference to the Swaraj Party candidate, Mr. Poonjabhai Thackersey.

Not content with attacking the Swarajists as "wreckers" "menders" etc., he has been using all sorts of language against some of the city's most trusted leaders like Mr. Patel and Mr J. K. Mehta. If there is any body in Bombay who has done and is doing, solid and enduring work in the political, economic and social fields for the regeneration of the Motherland and the severance of the country from foreign domination, it is Mr. Mehta. This has been amply testified by the recent elections as Mr. Mehta tops the list not only in his own constituency but stands clearly above all the candidates from Bombay North as well as South. Mr. Mehta has been in his humble way serving the country to the utmost of his capacity and the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the most powerful institution of its kind in India, is a lasting monument to his self-less and patriotic work for the regeneration of his country. As for Mr. Patel he can very well pull on without Mr. Baptista's certificate of merit, and the City has shown this by returning Mr. Patel by an overwhelming majority in spite of the fervent prayer of Mr. Baptista that Mr. Patel's "votes may grow less and less."

It is high time that Mr. Baptista realises that the country's most pressing need at the present is not bandying of words and personal attacks, but solid constructive work for the advancement of the country's interests, and the time and energy that he spends in writing letters of the kind as he is doing, can very well be used for some better purpose. It is only in adversity that one's weak side of life comes into prominence and Mr. Baptista seems to be no exception to this.—Yours, etc.

"NATIONALIST."

MR. HOMIE ON STEEL INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Homie, a former employee of the Tata Iron & Steel Company, giving evidence before the Indian Tariff Board the other day, has been reported by the Associated Press to have said that if his objections were listened to by the Company, he would not have come before the Tariff Board and spoken of the said Company in the language in which he did. It is rather fortunate that the Tariff Board understood the real motive of the witness and dismissed him at any rate on the points which struck the Board as selfish and personal. It is a bit annoying that any one who has got any personal cause for complaint against the Tata Iron & Steel Company should pose himself as a free trader in the best interests of the country. One may say that most of the objections which are found in the Indian quarters against the Tata Company's demand have always some motive behind them. It is to be hoped that the Indian Tariff Board will unhesitatingly brush aside such interested objections as they did on the present occasion. Yours, etc.,

STEEL CONSUMER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Trivedi, giving evidence before the Indian Tariff Board, submitted that while he objected to any increase in the present import duties on steel he did not mind large bounties from the public revenues of India. If the increase in duty adversely affects the consumers' pockets, surely payment of a large bounty will equally affect the country at large. It is difficult to find the subtle difference between the consumers' interests and the taxpayers' interests. If a referendum is called forth on this question, one has no doubt whatever that the electorate would choose in favour of an increase in the import duties rather than a bounty however large. Personally I do not mind whatever be the nature of protection. What is wanted is immediate protection without delay. Will the Indian Tariff Board submit its recommendations to the Government of India before the budget proposals are formulated for 1924-25?—Yours, etc.

PROTECTION.

"LOCOMOTIVE INDUSTRY IN INDIA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest your leading article in this morning's issue of "The Chronicle" on the subject of the Indian locomotive industry. It is really an irony not altogether devoid of humour that in the very middle of the twentieth century, when modern nations are resorting to a wholesale protection of their indigenous industries, the Government of India should still be engaged in the academic discussion of the question whether protection or free trade is best suited for the interests of this country. You have very rightly exposed the reason for the sudden fall in the price of foreign locomotives tendered in India within the last three years. The same motive, which impelled that patron saint of India, Lord Inchcape, to reduce the rates of freight and passenger fares in the British India Steam Navigation Company against the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company, seems to pervade the locomotive manufacturers of Great Britain. As a matter of fact there is nothing illogical, because, if the Indian locomotive industry is allowed to develop itself, then there will be a death-blow to foreign trade in India at least in respect of locomotives, motor cars, electrical machinery and many other things of the type. India cannot afford to be exploited over and over again. It is, therefore, highly essential that the next Legislative Assembly should find ways and means for an adequate protection of the Indian locomotive industry. It is to be hoped that provision will be made in the budget for the year 1924-25. Yours, etc.,

RAILWAY ECONOMICS.

CHILD WELFARE IN BARODA.

CENTRAL LEAGUE INAUGURATED.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, Nov. 21.

A public meeting was held in Baroda on the 20th instant under the presidentship of Sir Manubhai N. Mehta C.S.I., the Dewan Saheb of Baroda State, to inaugurate the Maternity and Child Welfare league centre in Baroda.

In his speech the Dewan Saheb said the Government of Baroda has always taken pains to develop the sanitary conscience of the people and has always considered the sanitary department as one of the most important departments. But government alone can't do much without the hearty cooperation of the people.

Most of the deaths amongst young women were due to fever after child birth, for which the local ignorant Dais were greatly responsible. Something should be done to fight with these evils.

We have already amongst us various associations and societies partly working towards the same goal as this league stands for. All these associations and funds will now be combined together in this central Child Welfare league. The Dewan announced amidst cheers that His Highness the Maharaja Saheb had graciously donated a princely sum of Rs. 50,000. Over and above this Government will give a grant of Rs. 3,000 and the Municipality Rs. 1,000. They had thus a sum of one lakh and fifty thousand rupees roughly which will fetch an interest of Rs. 12,000 to 13,000 annually. The various activities which were directed in different directions will now start from one central place.

Dr. Talati, the Municipal Commissioner gave the causes for prevalent high infant mortality and high general mortality and said it was an urgent social problem to be solved and it could only be solved with the hearty cooperation of citizens.

After other speakers Dr. Sumant B. Mehta formally proposed that the Maternity and Child Welfare league centre be opened in Baroda and a working committee of 41 ladies and gentlemen with power to add more members be appointed with Drs. Maradas and Dr. Talati as Secretaries.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

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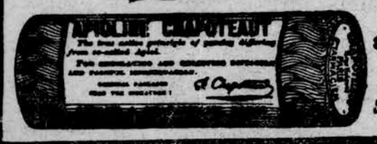

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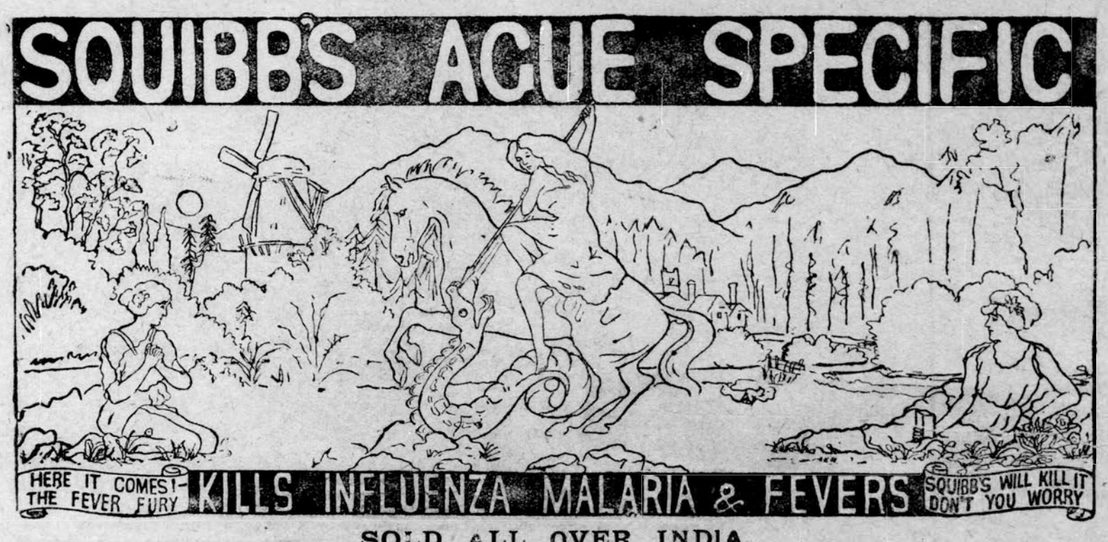

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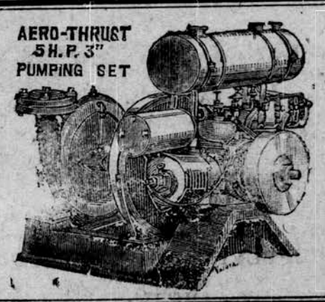

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